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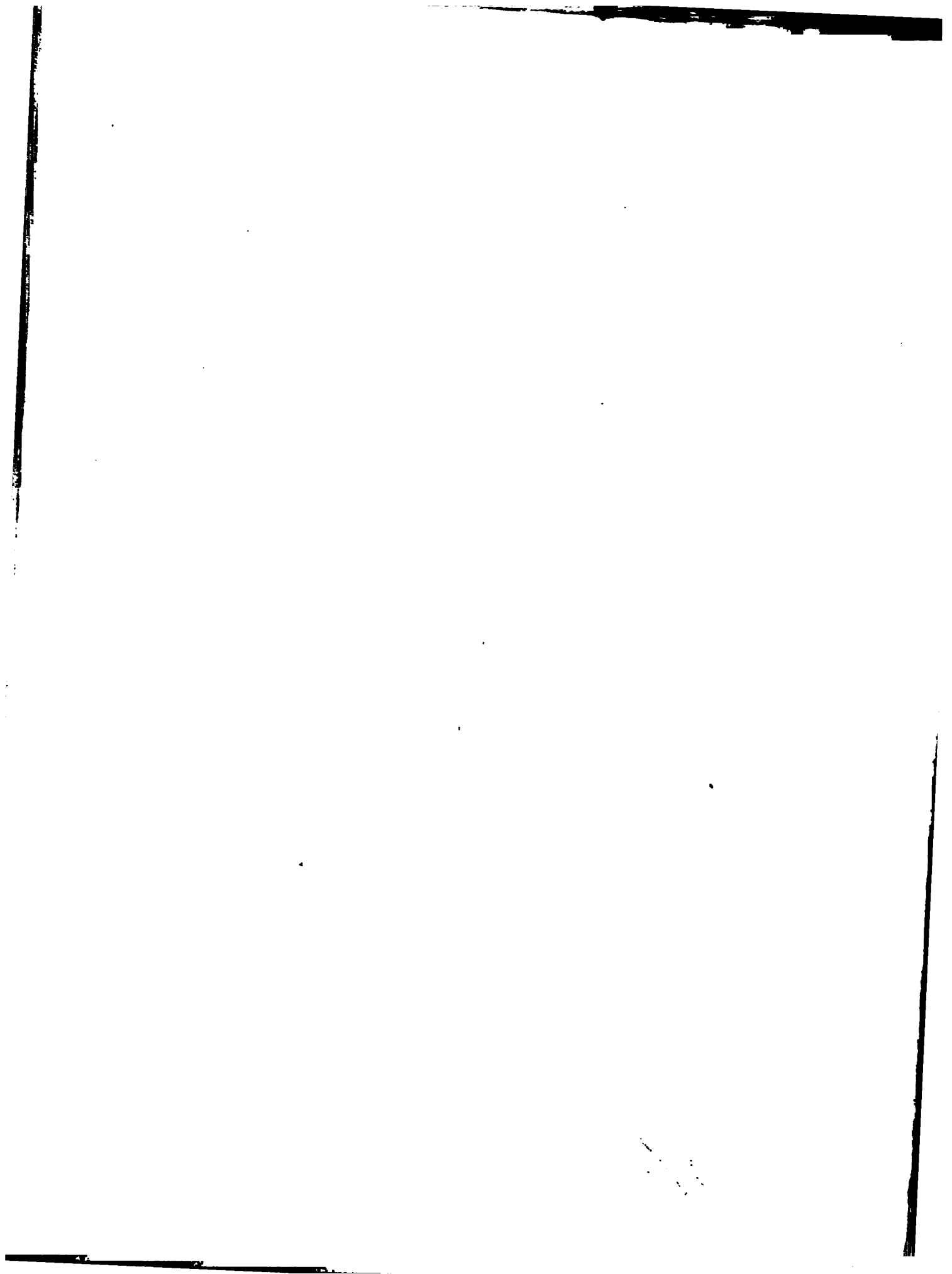
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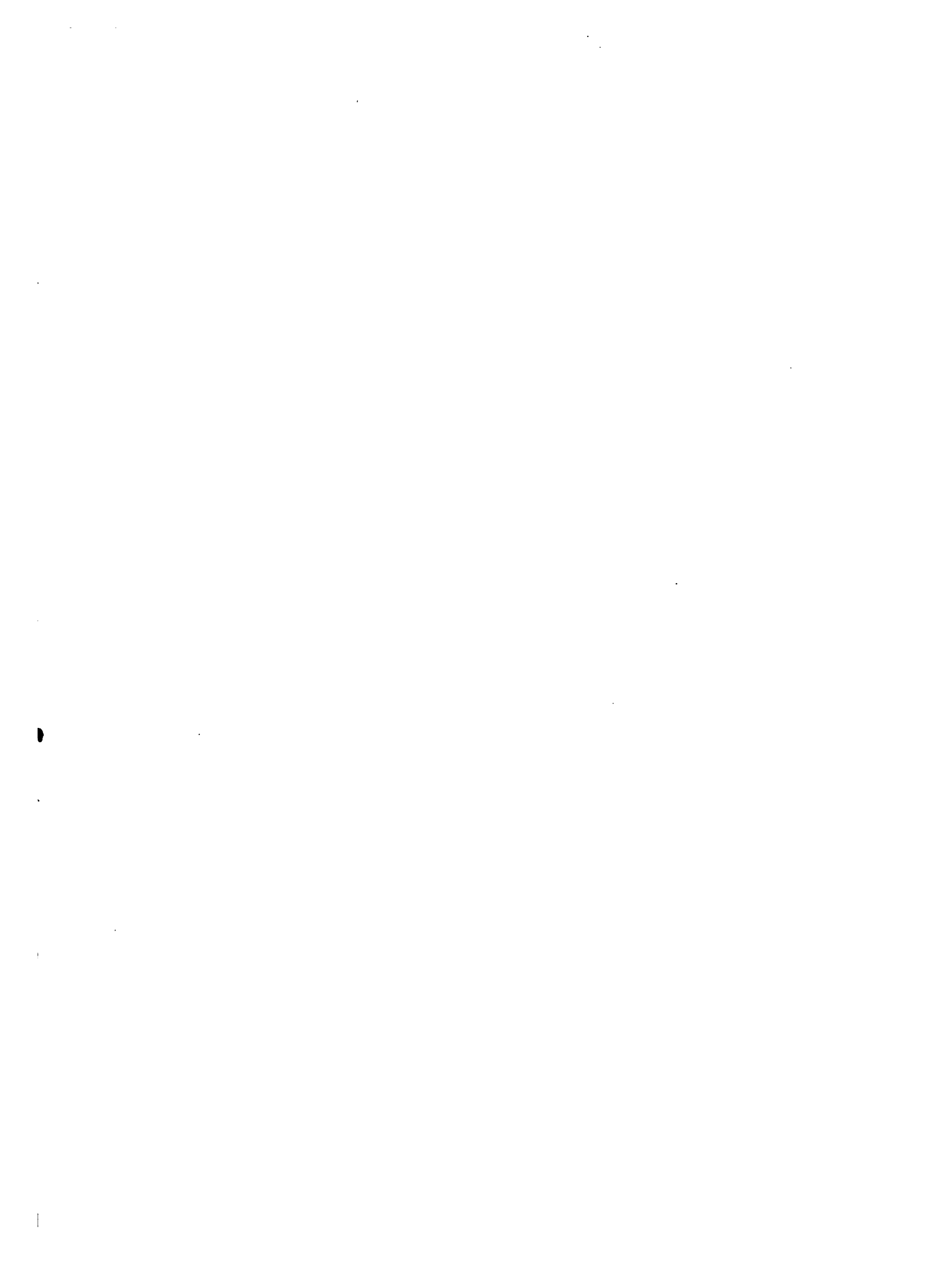
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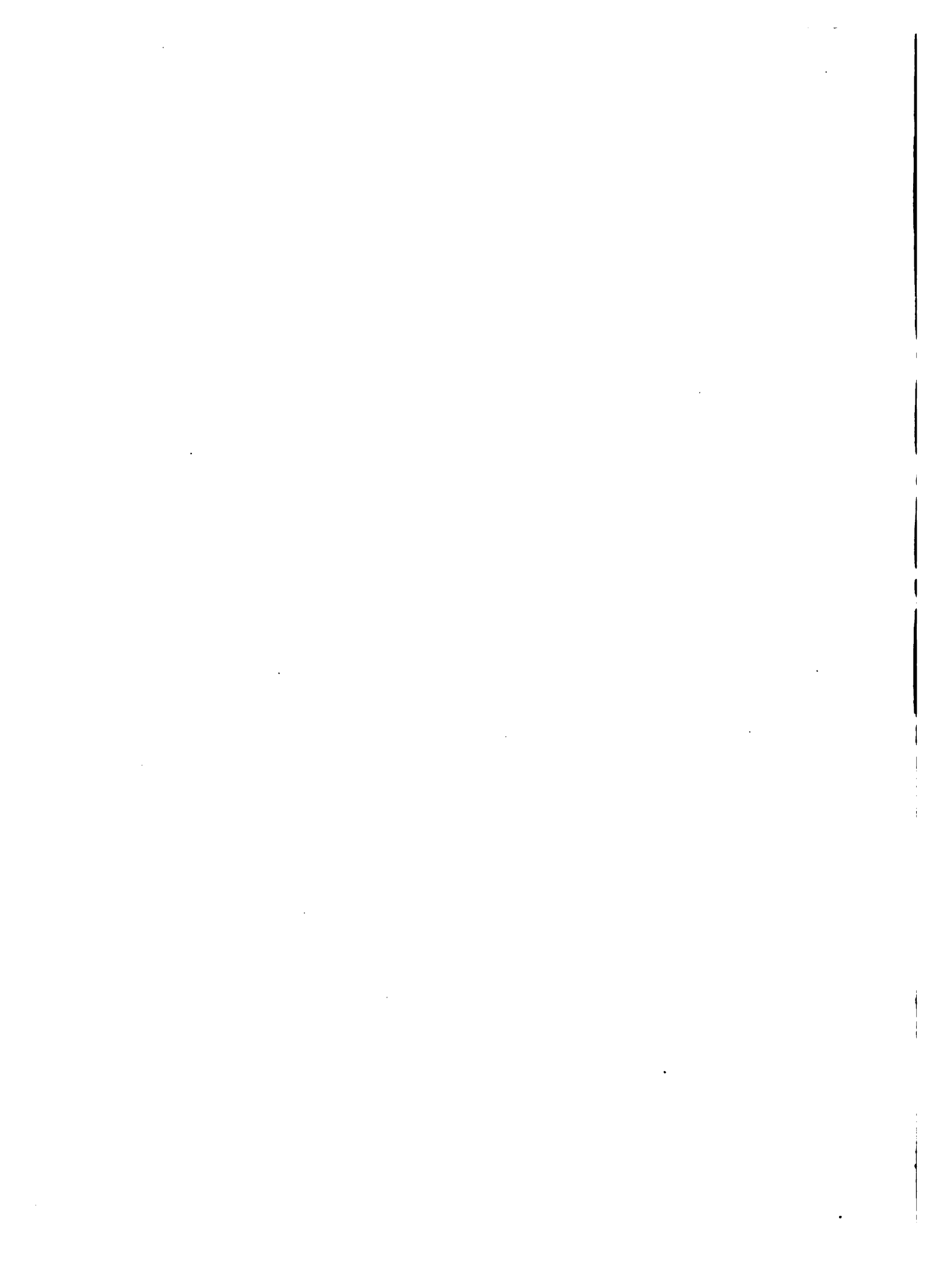
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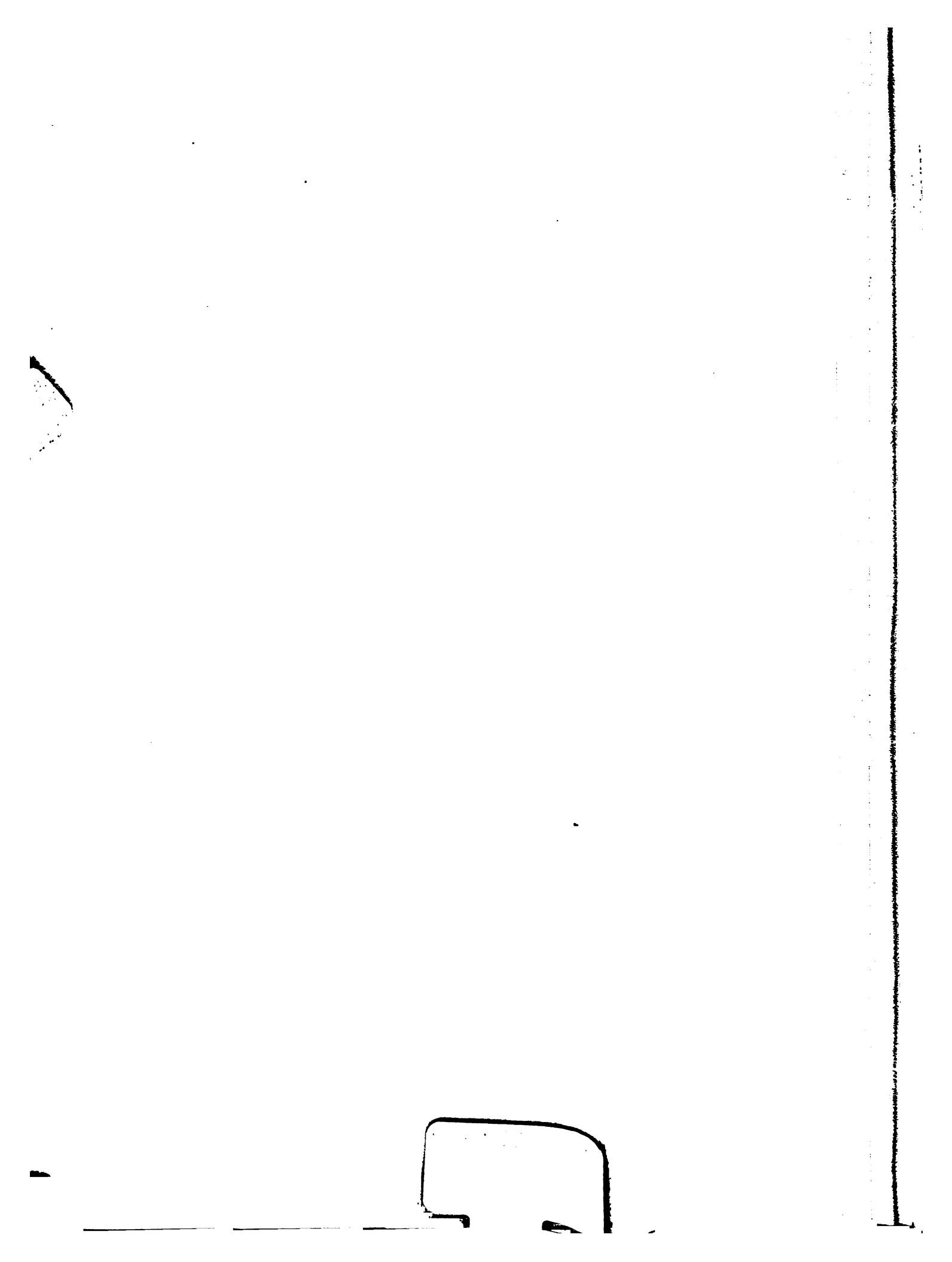
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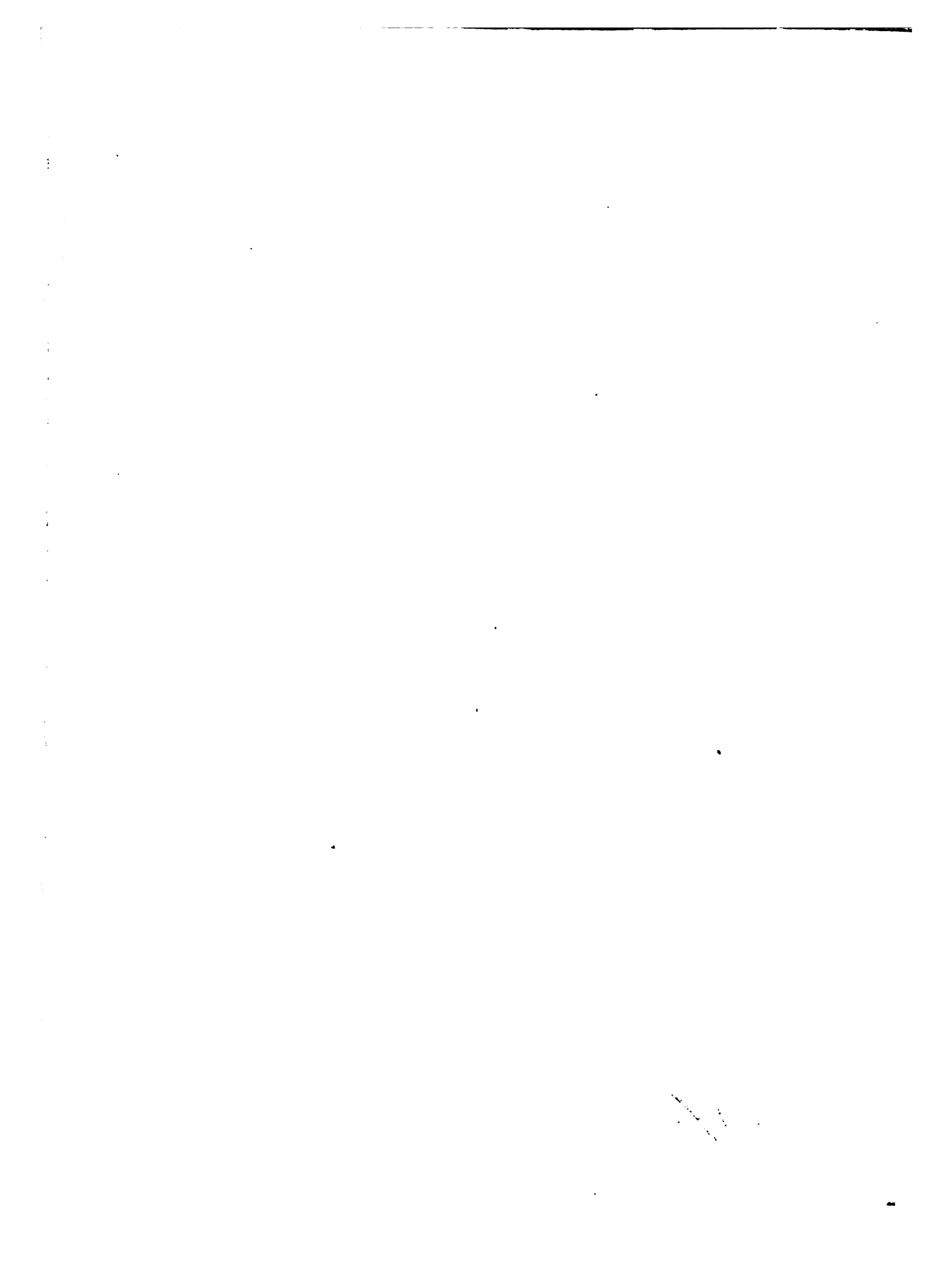
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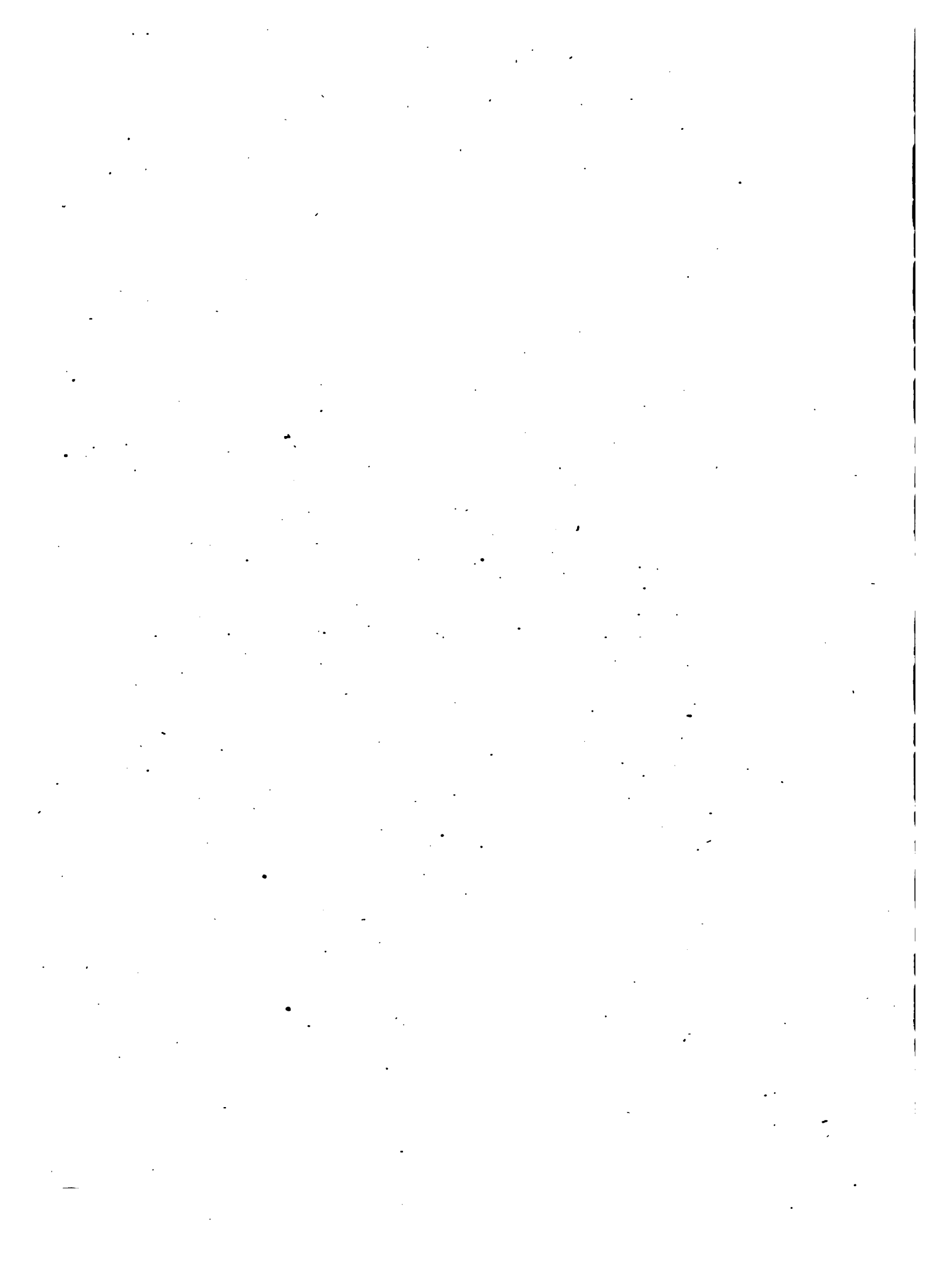
To the Noblemen and Gentlemen who in the most liberal manner have assisted this work with the use of original pictures and drawings, and with some biographical anecdotes, which have greatly added to its value,











INDEX.

A

ALLEYN EDWARD, 5, 6, 13
 Atkins Baron, 11
 Archer Judge, 11
 Athol Duke of, 26
 Aston Sir Walter, 104
 Audley Lord, 124
 Abercorn Earl of, 156
 Arne Mr. 158
 — Mrs. 158

B

Bolton Duke of, 154
 Balfour William, 136, 137
 Byron Sir John, 137
 Bouchier John, 1
 Bath Earl of, 3
 Bridgeman Judge, 11
 Baker Sir Richard, 13
 Bateman Mr. 20
 Busby Sir John, 21
 Brydges Mr. Edward, 21, 22
 BLOUNT LADY, 22
 Blount Sir John, 62
 — Sir Henry, 21, 22
 — Sir Pope, 22
 — Charles, 22
 BARRY MRS. 27
 Barry Edward, 27
 Betterton Mrs. 25
 BROOKE HENRY, 60, 61*
 Barne Sir William, 84
 Buckingham Duke of, 94, 147
 Barry Phineas, 112
 Blandford Dr. 112
 Balfour Dr. 112
 Burnett Dr. 114
 BUTCHER RICHARD, 132
 BOLINGBROKE, MARY CLARA, VIS-
 COUNTESS of, 148
 — Viscount, 148
 Bywater William, 7
 Byng, 12
 Benn Sir Anthony, 144
 Butler Mary, 156
 Butcher Mr. 158
 Bridgewater Earl of, 148
 Bridges Sir John, 154

C

CROMWELL RICHARD, 1
 Cromwell Oliver, 1, 141
 Clarendon Earl of, 11, 112, 129,
 136, 137, 140, 141
 Coventry Lord, 50
 Cholmondeley Thomas, 58
 Cobham John Lord, 24

Cecil Algernon, 77
 Cox RICHARD, D. D. 80
 Cokain Sir Aston, 103
 Crumpton Mr. 118
 Cheney William, 125
 Campbell Sir Hugh, 146
 Clarendon Henry Earl of, 142
 Condé Prince, 157
 Clive Mrs. 158
 Capel Sir William, 154
 Chandos Lord, 154
 Cleiveland, 137
 Cibber Colley, 28

D

Davison Secretary, 7
 Disney Dr. 9
 Dryden Mr. 17, 18
 DERBY COUNTESS of, 25
 Derby Earl of, 25
 Davenant Lady, 27
 Davers Sir Charles, 91
 DRAYTON MICHAEL, 102
 Dolmer Mr. 118
 Dodsley Mr. 119
 Dalton John, D. D. 121
 Davis, 145
 D'Aubigné Lord, 146
 Dalton, 158
 Dugdale, 159
 Dorset first Earl of, 154
 Digby Lord, 126, 137
 Dives Sir Lewis, 130
 D. Maintenon, 148
 Dawley Lord, 149

E

Estwick Thomas, 12
 Egerton Thomas, 21
 — William, 22
 — William Tatton, 22
 Essex Lord, 139

F

Fairfax Sir Thomas, 25
 Frail Mrs. 28
 FANSHAWE SIR RICHARD, 29
 Fanshawe Sir Henry, 29
 Falkland Lord, 39
 Foster Mr. 132, 133
 Foster Elizabeth, 153
 Fuller, 154

G

Gloucester Duke of, 3
 Girlington Nich. 8
 GLANVILL SIR JOHN, 35, 43

— Sir Francis, 36
 GODSALVE SIR JOHN, 36
 — Sir Christopher, 36
 GODOLPHIN SIDNEY, 39, 40, 41
 — Sir William, 39
 — Sir Frances, 39
 Granger Mr. 94, 95, 101, 137,
 147, 156, 157
 GARDINER STEPHEN, 98
 Goodere Sir Henry, 103
 Graves Mr. 119
 Gowrie Earl of, 146
 Grammont Count de, 157
 Garrick Mr. 161
 Goetling William, 100
 Gray Zachary, 137

H

Hertford Earl of, 3
 HAYNES HOPTON, 9
 Hale Lord chief Baron, 11
 Hearnyst Sir Walter, 12
 Hicks Sir William, 17
 HOLLES JOHN, EARL OF CLARE,
 23
 — Sir William, 23
 — Dusil, 23
 — Gervoise, 23, 24
 Harrison Sir John, 30, 76
 Howard Lady Mary, 63
 Howe Sir Richard, 21
 Horge Bishop, 101
 Hertford Marquis of, 129
 Howgrave Francis, 133
 Hamilton George, 143
 Howard Thomas, 146
 Hertford Edmund Earl of, 140, 147
 Hoskins Serjeant, 144, 145
 HAMILTON ANTHONY COUNT,
 156
 Hamilton Sir George, 156
 — James, 156
 — George, 157
 HAWKINS SIR JOHN, 158
 Hawkins John Sidney, 158
 HATTON SIR CHRISTOPHER, 138,
 139
 Hatton William, 138

I

Johnson, Dr. 60, 115, 159, 161.
 — Robert, 134
 Jermyn Henry, 45
 — Sir Thomas, 45
 Johnson Ben. 5, 16, 106, 145
 Isham Sir Justinian, 77

I N D E X.

Juxon Dr. 139
 Jennings Richard, 143
 Jennings Miss, 157
 Jones Mrs. 100

K

Kelynge Judge, 12
 KIDDER RICHARD, 74
 Kingston Earl of, 18
 Killigrew Sir Henry, 90
 King Edward, 123

L

Lower Dr. Richard, 17
 Legh Dr. 62
 LLOYD HUMPHREY, 70
 ——— Robert, 70
 Lumley Lord, 70
 ——— John, 73
 LOVELACE COL. RICHARD, 84
 ——— Sir William, 84
 Lindsey Earl of, 128
 Lenox Matthew Earl of, 146
 Lenox Esme Stuart, Earl of, 146
 Langford Miss, 160
 Lawes Henry, 160
 ——— William, 100
 LUNSFORD SIR THOMAS, 136,
 137
 Lunsford Henry, 137
 Leicester Earl of, 139

M

Major Richard, 1
 Marlow Christopher, 5
 Master James, 12
 Morwent Charles, 17
 MAINWARING SIR Wm. 19
 ——— Sir Henry, 21
 ——— Sir Ralph, 19
 ——— Sir Randle, 19
 ——— Sir Philip, 19
 Malone Edmund, 43, 105, 151
 MOHUN MICHAEL, 54
 Montgomery Robert, 146
 Marlborough, Duchess of, 143
 MARTIN RICHARD, 144, 145
 Milton, 100

N

Newdigate Francis, 4
 Newton Sir Isaac, 9
 NIXON ROBERT, 58
 Newcastle Duke of, 62
 NEVILLE SIR HENRY, 90, 136
 Noel Edward, 128
 Norfolk Duke of, 147

Naunton Sir Robert, 153

O

OLDHAM JOHN, 17
 OGDEN SAMUEL, 62
 Ormond Duke of, 141, 156
 Orange Prince of, 142

P

Puckering Lord Keeper, 6
 Pickering Jane, 19
 Pennant Mr. 67, 78
 Patrick Simon, 74
 PACKINGTON SIR JOHN, 78
 Penn Anne, 118
 Peck Mr. 133
 Pocock, 12
 Parker Richard, 144
 Prannel, 146
 Pope, 149, 156
 Paulet Sir John, 152
 Paulet Sir Amias, 152
 ——— George, 154
 Poynings Hugh, 152
 Powlet William, 152
 Paulet Earl, 152
 Pembroke William Earl of, 153

R

Rochester Lord, 17, 27, 56
 Rigby Col. 26
 Rawsthorne Col. Edward, 26
 RICHMOND DUKE OF, 62
 ROHAN MARIE DE, 94
 Reynolds H. 100
 ROCHESTER JOHN EARL OF,
 112
 Rouvigny Baron, 128
 Russel William Lord, 128
 RICHMOND DUKE OF, 146
 Richmond Duchess of, 147
 Ryland Mr. 159

S

SOMERSET ANNE DUCHESS OF, 3
 ——— Duke of, 3, 128, 147
 Stanhope Edward, 3
 ——— Sir Thomas, 23
 Seymour Lord Thomas, 3
 Shower Sir Barth. 12
 Sams Thomas, 12
 Sedley Sir Charles, 17
 Sidney Thomas, 39
 ST. ALBANS, EARL OF, 45
 Sheridan Mr. 60
 Surrey Earl of, 63

SOUTHAMPTON THOMAS, 1st EARL,
 124

SOUTHAMPTON THOMAS, 4th EARL,
 128

Shakspeare, 128
 SHENSTONE WILLIAM, 118
 ——— Thomas, 119
 SHELDON GILBERT, D. D. 50
 Stanley, S. 158
 Smith William, 160
 Sackville Sir Robert, 154
 Strafford Earl of, 136, 137
 Saunders William, 138
 Swift Dean, 148

T

TURNOR SIR CHRIS. 11, 76
 ——— Dame Joice, 12
 TARTLTON RICHARD, 13
 Thurland Sir Edward, 17
 TUCKER JOSIAH, D. D. 47
 Talboys Elizabeth, 62
 TURNOR SIR EDMUND, 12, 76
 Turnor Edmund, 12, 101
 ——— John, 76
 Twining Mr. 158
 TYRCONNEL DUKE OF, 140
 Talbot Sir William, 140
 ——— Sir Robert, 140
 ——— Peter, 140
 ——— Gilbert, 140
 ——— Thomas, 140

V W

Vere Sir Francis, 23
 Vernon Elizabeth, 124
 Vaughan Lord, 128
 Villette Marquis of, 146
 Voltaire, 156
 WRAY SIR CHRIST. 7, 8, 12
 ——— Sir Cecil, 8
 Warwick Sir Philip, 12
 ——— Thomas, 12
 Walsingham Sir Francis, 13
 Wase Christopher, 19
 Windham Mr. 41
 WOOD SIR WILLIAM, 66
 Wotten Sir Henry, 92
 Woodville Dr. Lionel, 98
 Wriothesly John, 124
 ——— Lord, 124
 Warwick Dudley Earl of, 125
 Wilson, 147
 West Mr. 160
 WINCHESTER 1st MARQUIS OF
 Y
 York Duke of, 141

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RICHARD CROMWELL
LORD PROTECTOR.

From a miniature by Cooper: in the Collection of the

Right: Honourable the Earl of Orford. at Strawberry Hill.

London Feb. March 1779. by J. Hardy N^o. 18. Fleet Street.

M E M O I R S
O F
R I C H A R D C R O M W E L L .

RICHARD CROMWELL, Lord Protector, was the eldest surviving son of the Protector, OLIVER; he was born at Huntingdon, October 4th, 1626, and baptized the 19th following at the church of St. John in the same town. After he had received the rudiments of his education, he was sent for the completion thereof to Felsted, in Essex; under the inspection of Mr. John Burchier, his maternal uncle, at that time resident there. In the 21st year of his age, May 27th, 1647, he was admitted to the Society of Lincoln's-inn; but applied himself very little, if at all, to the study of the law: addicting himself solely to the pursuits of pleasure. The difference between this amiably-inglorious person, and his renowned, but wicked father, was remarkable even in the outset of his life; for, while the latter was canting, praying, and bravely fighting for a throne, the son maintained his royalty, consorting constantly with the royalists; and, though unable to assist his unfortunate Sovereign, he publicly drank his health, and wished success to attend his arms: so far, indeed, did he carry his attachment to the hapless victim, as, when he was condemned to be beheaded, to throw himself at the feet of his stern father, and, in vain, implore that he would save his sacred life.* After the death of Charles he married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Richard Major, of Hursley, in the county of Hants, Esq. Receiving a considerable fortune with this lady, and being disgusted with the scene of blood so lately acted in London, he retired into the country, where he enjoyed many years of domestic happiness; to which, and his beloved rural sports, he entirely devoted himself: nor did he here relinquish his loyal principles; professing the same affection for his exiled prince, as he had borne to the murdered monarch: and embracing every opportunity of serving such adherents to the royal cause as stood in need of his friendship and protection. From this state of innocence so congenial to his disposition, he was seduced on the elevation of his father to the protec-

* Vide Noble's Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell.

torate ; being made first lord of trade and navigation, November 11th, 1655 : in August of the following year he was returned one of the county members for Hants ; on the protector's resignation of the chancellorship of Oxford, July 3d, 1657, Richard was, the 18th following, elected his successor, and at the same time created master of arts. He was soon after sworn a privy-counsellor, then made a colonel in the army, and not long afterwards set at the head of the new-made house of lords, by the title of the right honourable the lord Richard, eldest son of his serene highness the lord protector. This gradation, it is not unlikely, suggested ideas in Richard beyond the simple delights of hawking and hunting ; and, however averse he might have been from the means by which his father acquired his power, he shewed no reluctance in becoming his successor : he was, accordingly, on Oliver's demise, declared protector. This dignity he possessed not quite eight months, having neither the policy or cruelty of his father ; refusing to sacrifice an individual at the altar of ambition. To encourage his resignation of the protectorate, the parliament promised much, but performed little for his future comfort in private life ; and he became like the second Charles, a needy fugitive in various parts of Europe.

After many vicissitudes, about the year 1680, he returned to England, and settled at Cheshunt, where he had an estate ; here he lived many years incog. known, excepting to his intimate friends, only by the name of Clark. At a very advanced age he was necessitated to appear in a court of justice on a suit unjustly instituted against him by his daughters, to dispossess him of his estate ; when the judge, respecting his former dignity and present distress, which his venerable aspect rendered in the highest degree affecting, ordered a chair to be brought into court, intreating him to be both covered and seated ; and, severely reprobating his unfeeling daughters, confirmed him in the possession of what they were endeavouring to deprive him of.

He was so hale and hearty at fourscore years of age as to be able to gallop his horse for many miles together ; and, the natural consequence of a well-spent life, he died in peace with all mankind, not excepting his litigious daughters ; to whom, at his departure for a better world, he said, *Live in love, I am going to the God of love!* He deceased July 13th, 1712, aged nearly 86 years. His father left behind him the character of *a great man* ; Richard Cromwell, however heroes and statesmen may contemn him, left a more estimable character ; that of *a good man*.

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**ANNE STANHOPE DUTCHESS of SOMERSET.
WIDOW of the PROTECTOR.**

From an Original Picture by S. Antonio More.

in the Collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Orford at Strawberry Hill.

London, Pub. March 7, 1792 by K. Harding, Fleet Street.

M E M O I R S

O F

ANNE, DUCHESS OF SOMERSET.

ANNE, DUCHESS OF SOMERSET, second wife to the great protector, Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, was daughter to Sir Edward Stanhope, of Sudbury in Suffolk, and of Rampton, in the county of Nottingham, knight; her mother to whom she was heir, was Elizabeth, sister to John Bouchier earl of Bath, and great grand-daughter of William Bouchier, earl of Ewe, in Normandy, by Anne, his wife, daughter and sole heir of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, seventh and youngest son of Edward III.

On the death of Henry VIII. her husband, then earl of Hertford, and chamberlain, was appointed, by will of the deceased monarch, one of the regency during the minority of Edward VI. to whom he was maternal uncle; he was by the members of the regency chosen protector; and soon afterwards was created duke of Somerset, mareschal, and lord treasurer: he next procured a patent from the young king, by which he was constituted protector with full regal power.

Lord Thomas Seymour, of Sudley, and admiral, brother to the protector, was created a baron; but, perceiving the great preference shewn to Somerset by Edward, he conceived an hatred against the duke: and fomented a faction which divided the court and kingdom.

Somerset, after his expedition against the Scots, to enforce the desired union of his nephew with the young Scottish queen Mary, obtained another patent from Edward, appointing him to sit on a throne, being a stool or bench at the right hand of the king.

Lord Seymour, arrogant, assuming, implacable, and of insatiable ambition, of superior capacity to the protector, but not possessing in the same degree the confidence and regard of the people, by his flattery and address

prevailed on the queen dowager to marry him immediately after the decease of her husband. This circumstance gave great umbrage to the duchess of Somerset ; she not brooking that, while her husband was virtually king, she should be obliged to yield precedence to his brother's wife : she therefore used all her influence, which was excessive, with the protector, to widen the breach already subsisting between him and lord Seymour.

During these bickerings the queen dowager died in child-bed, and lord Seymour addressed the princess Elizabeth ; but in consequence of his endeavours to subvert the protector's authority, he was committed to the Tower, and beheaded on Tower-hill ; the warrant for his death having been signed by his brother.

The protector himself being at length, through various dissatisfactions, obliged to resign his office, was through the machinations of the duke of Northumberland, committed to the Tower, October 16th, 1551, and also beheaded on Tower-hill, January 22d, 1552.

The day following his imprisonment, his duchess was committed to the same place ; where she remained till she was released by queen Mary, August 3rd, 1553.

There is nothing particular recorded of this lady, excepting her discontent on account of lord Seymour's marriage ; from which it may be inferred, that she possessed a sufficient portion of pride : she bore the protector thrée sons, and six daughters ; the three elder of which daughters, Anne, Margaret, and Jane, were celebrated by Thuanus, for the composition of one hundred and sixty verses in couplets, on the death of Margaret, consort of Henry de Albert, king of Navarre, and sister of Francis I. of France.

The same historian describes them as worthy of immortal fame for their noble birth, elegance of wit, extraordinary learning, and rare probity of manners. Their mother, Anne, duchess of Somerset after her deliverance from confinement, married Francis Newdigate, Esq. She died April 16th, 1587, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

THE
COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION



EDWARD ALLEYN.

Founder of Dulwich College.

From the Original at Dulwich.

Duo Marcii 1779, by R. Harding West Street.

M E M O I R S

OF

E D W A R D A L L E Y N.

EDWARD ALLEYN was one of the earliest of our celebrated English comedians, having attained the summit of his profession before the year 1592, when the famous poet, Christopher Marlow, died: in whose play of *The Jew of Malta*, Heywood informs us that "the part of the Jew [Barabas] was performed by *so inimitable an actor* as Mr. Alleyn;" and in the prologue, at the revival of this play at the Cock-pit, after Alleyn's death, he says:

" We know not how our play may pass this stage,
" But by the best of poets* in that age,
" The Malta Jew had being, and was made;
" And he, then by *the best of actors*† played.
" In Hero and Leander one did gain
" A lasting memory; in Tamerlane,
" This Jew, with others many, th' other won
" The attribute of *peerless*; being a man
" Whom we may rank with (doing no one wrong)
" Proteus for shapes, and Roscius for a tongue:
" So could he speak, so vary."

The character of Barabas, the Jew of Malta, is a capital one; and to have gained the addition of *peerless* by the performance of it, the actor must have been gifted with super-eminent powers. Ben Jonson, who was seldom lavish of his praises, thus speaks of Alleyn, in his 89th epigram:

" If Rome so great, and in her wisest age,
" Fear'd not to boast the glories of her stage,
" As skilful Roscius, and grave Æsop, men,
" Yet crown'd with honours, as with riches then;
" Who had no less a trumpet of their name
" Than Cicero, whose ev'ry breath was fame;
" How can so great example die in me,
" That, Allen, I should pause to publish thee?
" Who both their graces in thyself hast more
" Outstript, than they did all that went before;
" And present worth in all dost so contract,
" As others speak, but only thou dost act.
" Wear this renown. 'Tis just, that who did give
" So many poets life, by one should live."

* Marlow.

† Alleyn.

From a memorandum in his own hand-writing now extant, it appears, that Alleyn was born September 1, 1566, near Devonshire-House, in the parish of St. Botolph, without Bishopsgate; he must therefore have applied himself very early to the drama, to have reached the degree of perfection ascribed to him before Marlow's death: possibly he was, like Field, Pavy, &c. trained to it from his childhood. That he had a fine person, and an expressive countenance, his portrait, still existing, evinces; the other necessary endowments of genius, voice, feeling, &c. we may conclude him to have been possessed of from the following extract. In some MSS. of the Lord Keeper Puckering, in the Harleian Library, a writer of that age speaking of Alleyn about the period of his zenith, says, that "he had then so captivated the town, and so monopolized the favour of his audience by those agreeable varieties he could so readily command, in his voice, countenance, and gesture: and so judiciously adapt to the characters he played, as even to animate the most lifeless compositions, and so highly improve them, that he wholly engaged those who heard and saw him, from considering the propriety of the sentiments he pronounced, or of the parts he personated; and all the defects of the poet were either beautified, palliated, or atoned for, by the perfections of the player." But the highest praise due to this great and good man is, that having acquired a very considerable property by his acting; the profits of his theatre, called *The Fortune in Whitecross-street*; his post of Keeper of the King's Wild Beasts, or Master of the Royal Bear-Garden; together with the dowry of two wives; he appropriated nearly the whole of it to the building and endowment of a college, at Dulwich, called *The College of God's gift*; of which munificence the following pious memorial, in his own hand-writing, was found among his papers. "May 26, 1620, my wife and I acknowledged the fine at the Common-Pleas bar, of all our lands to the college: blessed be God, that hath given us life to do it." Heywood in his *Actors Vindication*, commending many deceased players, concludes thus: "Among so many dead let me not forget the most worthy, famous Mr. Edward Allen, who in his life time erected a colledge at Dulledge for Poor People, and for Education of Youth: When this Colledge was finisht, this famous man was so equally mingled with humility and charity, that he became his own pensioner; humbly submitting himself to that proportion of diet and cloathes, which he had bestowed on others." He died November 25, 1626, in the sixty-first year of his age; and was interred in the chapel of his own college.

The conclusion to be drawn from the life of this admirable actor and excellent man is, that, however narrow minded and bigotted persons may have endeavoured to degrade the stage in the eyes of the ignorant; prudence, integrity, benevolence, and piety, are as compatible with the profession of a player, as with any other rank or degree in life whatever.

NEW YORK
MAY 19 1977



S. Harding Del & Sculp.

S^r. CHRISTOPHER WRAY. KN^t.

Lord Chief Justice of England.

1582. Aged 59.

From an Original Portrait in the Possession of S^r. Cecil Wray Bart.

Pub. March 25. 1791. by E. Harding N^o. 152. Fleet Street.

MEMOIRS

OF

SIR CHRISTOPHER WRAY.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WRAY, Knt. (as the Baronetages inform us) was born at Bedal, in Yorkshire, in 1523. He received his academical education at Magdalen college, in Cambridge, and was from thence removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he became eminent in the profession and practice of the law, and was made queen's serjeant in 1566.

He successively represented the boroughs of Boroughbridge, Great Grimsby, and Luggershall, and was chosen speaker of the house of commons in the parliament called in 1571. He was soon after advanced to be a justice of the court of Common Pleas, and was in 1574 constituted lord chief justice of England. He, with the other judges settled the form of the commission of the peace as it continues, with very little alteration, to this day. He presided as lord privy seal at the trial of secretary Davison, and although he concurred in the sentence of the court of Star-Chamber, yet he thought him a proper object for the queen's clemency, and was instrumental in obtaining a mitigation of his fine. He possessed a clear discerning judgment, set off by a free and graceful elocution to charm and command his audience; none more tender to the poor, nor more stern to the rich.* The æra when he presided in Westminster-Hall was remarkable for the integrity and uprightness of the judges. Queen Elizabeth, who knew when and where to bestow her favors, gave him part of the profits of a coinage, to build his house at Glentworth, in Lincolnshire.

He had acquired a considerable landed property, as appears by the inquisition taken after his death. For the preservation of an estate, he used to say, four things were necessary. To understand it—not to spend till it comes—to keep old servants—to have a quarterly audit.*

* Lloyd's Worthies, 8vo.

His benefactions to Magdalen college, in Cambridge, were considerable. In 1587 he gave the impropriate parsonage of Grainthorpe, in Lincolnshire, for the maintenance of two fellows and six scholars ; two years afterwards he built an addition of twelve chambers to the college, and by will left twenty nobles out of his manor of Newbal, in Lincolnshire, for the support of one fellow. In gratitude for these benefactions, the reverend William Bywater, fellow of Magdalen, on the Wray Foundation, presented to the college, in 1788, a portrait of Sir Christopher Wray, copied by Freeman from the original painted in 1582, and now in the possession of his descendant Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.

He married Anne, the daughter of Nicholas Girington of Normanby, county York, who following the example of her husband, gave to Magdalen college, in the year 1591, an estate at Satfleet Haven, in Lincolnshire, for the maintenance of two scholars. Her daughter Frances, countess of Warwick, inheriting the pious dispositions of her ancestors, gave likewise to the same college, in 1624, an estate at Aukborough, in Lincolnshire, to found one fellowship and two scholarships, and books to the college library of the value of forty pounds.

In the church of Glentworth is a monument, with the bust of the chief justice in his robes, and the following inscription.

Capital Justiciar'

Angliæ

Quisquis es, ô Hospes, manes reverere sepultos ;

Qui jacet hîc nostri Gloria juris erat.

Christopherus Wraiûs re justus, nomine *verus*,

Quiq; piè micuit cognitione, fide.

En fuit, en non est ; rapidum rotat omnia cœlum,

Hœu moritur nobis, ipse sibi superest !

Terram terra petit, cinerem cines, ætheraq; æther ;

Spiritus ætherei possidet astra poli.

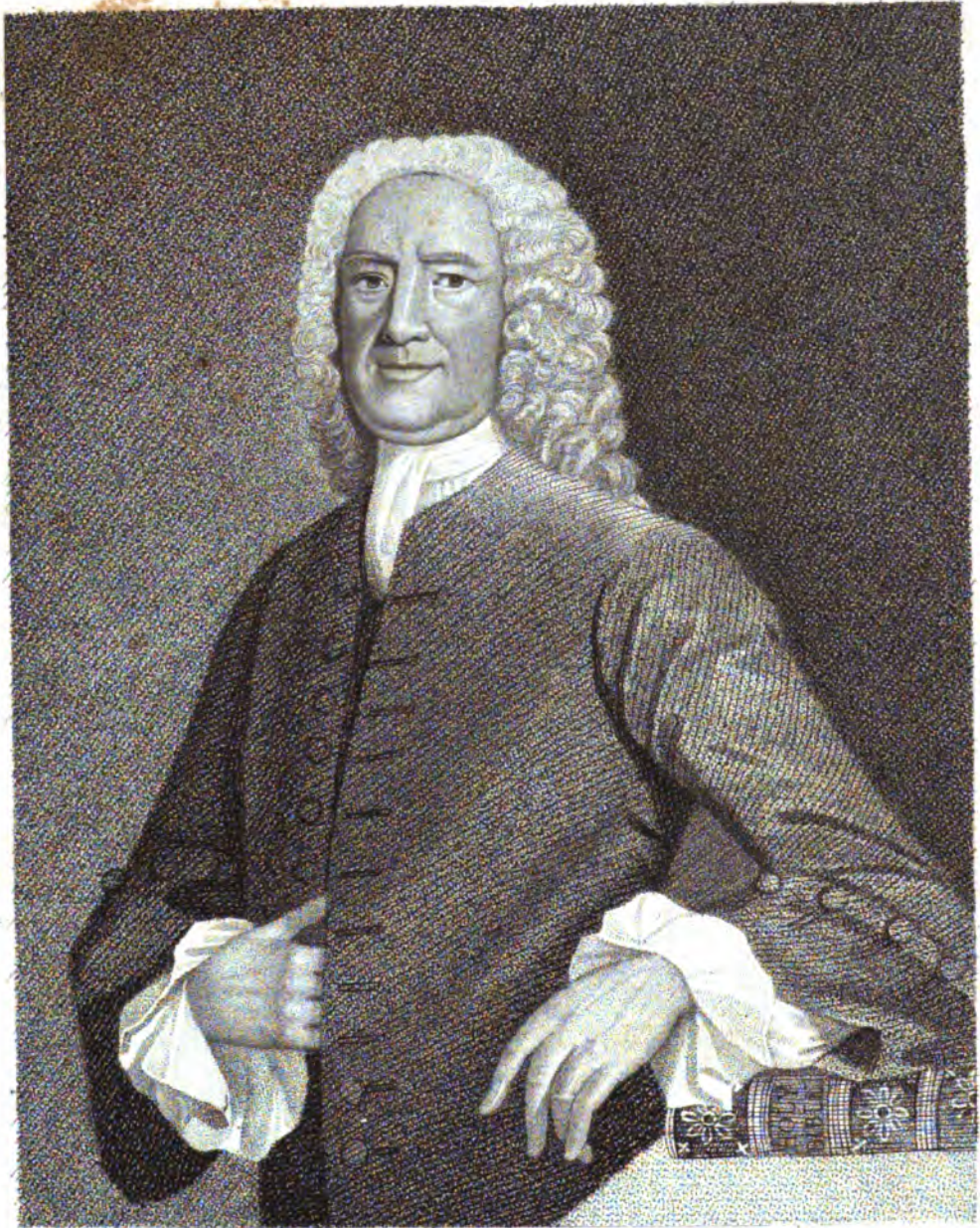
Obiit die septimo Maii

Anno Domini 1591

et R. Elizabet

reg. 34.

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Nugent Sculp.

HOPTON HAYNES ESQ,

From an Original Picture by Hignmore. in the Possession of the Rev. D. Dioney

Pub. May, 29, 1792. by E. Harding, Fleet Street

M E M O I R S
O F
H O P T O N H A Y N E S, Esq.
A S S A Y M A S T E R O F T H E M I N T,

Ob. Nov. 18, 1749, Æt. 77.

FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING IN THE POSSESSION OF THE REV.
DR. DISNEY.

HOPTON HAYNES, Esq. was born 1672. He was engaged upwards of fifty years in the Mint, and during more than half that time was *King's Assay-Master*.

His first appointment was probably to the office of *Weigher and Teller*, and commenced so early as 1696, the year when Sir Isaac Newton became *Warden*. In three years, Sir Isaac was made *Master of the Mint*, in which place he continued to the time of his death, in 1727.

It has been presumed, upon good authority, that much intercourse and a good understanding subsisted between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Haynes, as well from their common attention to the scriptures, and to the liberty of each man judging for himself in matters of religion, as from their connection in the same public office.

The publication which has given deserved celebrity to the learning and piety of Mr. Haynes, is entitled, "The scripture account of the attributes and worship of God: and of the character and offices of Jesus Christ." The first edition of this work was said, in the title page, to be written by "A candid enquirer after truth;" and was printed in 1750. It was in the press at the time of the author's death, November 18th, 1749; and has been reprinted so lately as 1790.*

* Printed for J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, London.

The editor of the former edition of this work, gives the following faithful account of his author: " Mr. Haynes," says he, " was a gentleman of great worth and considerable learning; a pious and good man, who was desirous of worshipping God and forming his religious notions according to the instructions of divine wisdom. Accordingly, he spent a number of years *in examining the sacred writings of the old and new Testament, with the utmost desire and most ardent prayer, that he might be rightly informed in the truest sense of the holy authors of those divine books.* He was zealously attached to truth, and the honour of God: and these he endeavoured to promote, to the very utmost of his power."

Mr. Haynes's " most ardent wish," as he expressed himself a few days before his death, to his friend, the editor, was, that " his book might have the same good effect upon the well-disposed minds of the present learned and inquisitive age, as it had upon himself."

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S. Wright Pinx.

J. Harding Sculp.

SIR CHRISTOPHER TURNOR KNT
a Baron of the Exchequer 1660. Ob. 1675.
From the original Picture in Guildhall.
London Pubd May 1. 1798. by E. Harding, Fleet Street

M E M O I R S

O F

SIR CHRISTOPHER TURNOR.

SIR CHRISTOPHER TURNOR, Knt. (descended from the Turnors of Haverhill, in Suffolk)* was born at Milton-Ernys, in Bedfordshire, December 3, 1607. After his school education was completed, he was admitted July 4, 1623,† of Emanuel college, in Cambridge, where his name is recorded amongst the benefactors towards rebuilding the college chapel;‡ from thence he was removed to the Middle Temple, June 27, 1626,‡ and was called to the bar, November 22, 1633, with the celebrated earl of Clarendon, who was of that society.‡

The subsequent times of anarchy and confusion occasioned many lawyers to lay aside the gown, and take up the sword, which it seems he did in support of the crown;§ he became, however, a benchet of the Middle Temple, November 24, 1654,‡ and was of considerable eminence in his profession, as appears by his name being inserted in the list of learned counsel prefixed to Siderfin's Reports.

At the restoration it was determined he should be raised to the bench; he was therefore first made serjeant at law, and afterwards constituted a baron of the Exchequer, July 7, 1660, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him the 16th of the same month.|| In October following, he sat upon the trial of the regicides, and was on February 8, 1660, appointed with lord chief baron Hale, baron Atkyns and others, a commissioner for discharging, settling, and recovering the arrears of excise due to the king.**

His extreme caution in the execution of his office, in matters of life and death, was manifest at the Lent assizes at Gloucester, in 1661, where he refused to try the *Perrys* for murder, because the body was not found. These unfortunate persons were (at the next assizes) tried and executed for the murder of a person who was then alive!‡‡ In the winter of 1663, he was appointed with judge Kelynge and judge Archer to hold a special commission at York, for the trial of the insurgents in that county, who had conspired to levy war against the king.¶¶

* Ped. in Col. Arm. † Col. Reg. ‡ Reg. Mid. Temp. § Commons Journals, II. 995.
|| Le Neve's Cat. of Knts. MS. ** Court Register. †† Harl. Miscellany, III. 519.
¶¶ Kelynge's Reports.

After the fire of London in 1666, judge Turnor with his contemporaries Kelynge, Bridgeman, Hale, &c. made an offer of their services to settle the differences which might arise between landlord and tenant in rebuilding the city; in consequence of which a court of judicature was established, enabling any three or more of the judges to hear and *finally* determine such differences, in a summary way of proceeding; which they effected by such wise rules, as to prevent the endless train of vexatious law-suits, which might have ensued, and proved little less chargeable than the fire itself. In gratitude for such signal services, the portraits of these eminent men were placed by the city in their Guildhall.*

Sir Bartholomew Shower, in his Vindication of the Magistracy and Government of England, characterizes the years 1571 and 1662 as remarkable for the learning and integrity of the judges. This publication already affords an example in each of those periods, in the characters of Lord C. J. Wray† and Judge Turnor. The latter inherited the possessions of his family at Milton-Ernys, and dying in 1675, aged 68, was buried there, and a handsome monument was erected to his memory,

P. M. S.

“ Of Christopher Turnor, Esq. who married Isabella, the daughter and coheir of Sir Walter Hearnyst, Knight, and Edmund his son married one of the daughters of Thomas Estwick, Esq. and Christopher his son married Helena, the daughter of Thomas Sams, Esq. and Sir Christopher his son, one of the barons of the Exchequer, who married Joice, the daughter of Thomas Warwick, Esq. and died May 19th, 1675.”

“ Erected by Sir Edmund Turnor (of Stoke-Rochford Co. Lincoln) Knight, youngest son of the said Christopher and Helena his wife.”

Dame Joice Turnor, his relict and coheir of her brother Sir Philip Warwick, died in 1707, aged 101,‡ leaving four sons, whose issue are now extinct: and one daughter married to James Master, of East-Langden, in Kent, Esq. from whom the families of Byng and Pocock are descended.

* Brief Memoirs of the Judges in Guildhall, sold by White, Holborn,

† Biog. Mirror, p. 6.

‡ Le Neve's Fun. Mon. Obit. 1707.

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Sharding's Del et Sculp.

RICHARD TARLTON.

From a drawing of the same Size in the Penusian Library at Magdalen College Oxford.

Pub. April. 16. 1779. In B.H.arding's Fleet Street.

M E M O I R S

OF

T A R L T O N.

RICHARD TARLTON, or TARLETON, was the earliest English comedian of great celebrity: he was born at Conover, in the county of Salop; but when, or at what period he commenced actor, is unknown. He was brought to London and introduced to court by a servant of Robert, earl of Leicester, who found him in a field, keeping his father's swine; where being highly pleased, says Fuller, with his happy *unhappy* answers, he took him under his patronage.

In 1583 queen Elizabeth, at the suit of Sir Francis Walsingham, constituted twelve players, who were sworn her servants, allowing them wages and liveries as grooms of the chamber (a custom which lasted till Colley Cibber's time), one of whom was Tarlton.

Heywood, in his *Apology for Actors*, says, "Here I must needs remember *Tarlton*, in his time gracious with the Queene his Sovereigne, and in the People's generall applause." And Howes, the editor of Stow's Chronicle, says therein, "Among these twelve players were two rare men, viz. Thomas Wilson, for a quicke, delicate, refined, extemporall wit; and Richard Tarleton, for a wondrous plentiful, pleasant, extemporall wit, was the wonder of his tyme. He was so beloved that men use his picture for their signes." Fuller asserts, that "when queen Elizabeth was serious (I dare not say sullen) and out of good humour, he could undumpish her at his pleasure. Her highest favourites would in some cases go to Tarlton before they would go to the queen, and he was their usher to prepare their advantageous access unto her. In a word, he told the queen more of her faults than most of her chaplains, and cured her melancholy better than all her physicians."

Sir Richard Baker, in his *Theatrum Redivivum*, speaking of *Prynne*, says, "let him try it when he will, and come upon the *Stage* himself, with all the scurrility of the *Wife of Bath*, with all the ribaldry of *Poggius*, or *Boccace*, yet I dare affirm, he shall never give that contentment to Beholders, as honest *Tarlton* did, though he said never a word." Implying, that the very aspect of Tarlton delighted the spectators before he uttered a syllable; and in his Chronicle, Sir Richard, after giving due praise to Allen and Burbage, adds, "and to make their Comedies complete, Richard Tarlton, who for the Part called the Clownes Part, never had his match, never will have."

Dr. Cave, *De Politica*, Oxf. 1588, 4to. says, "Aristoteles suum Theodoretum laudavit quendam peritum tragaediarum actorem, Cicero suum Roscium, nos Angli *Tarletonum* in cujus voce & vultu omnes jocososi affectus, in cujus cerebroso capite lepidæ facetiæ habitant." Fuller says, "much of his merriment lay in his very looks and actions, according to the epitaph written upon him:

"*Hic situs est cujus poterat vox, actio, vultus,*
"*Ex Heraclito reddere Democritum.*

“ Indeed the self-same words spoken by another, would hardly move a merry man to smile, which uttered by him would force a sad soul to laughter.”

That he possessed the *Vis Comica* in a super-eminent degree, the following epigram assures us :

“ As *Tarlton* when his head was onely seene,
 “ The Türe-house-doore, and Tapistrie betwéene,
 “ Set all the multitude in such a laughter,
 “ They could not hold for scarce an houre after,
 “ So (Sir) I set you, (as I promis'd) forth,
 “ That all the world may wonder at your worth.”

PEACHAM'S *Thalia's Banquet*, Svo. 1620.

An instance of his humour off the stage is recorded in “ *The Abortive of an Idle Houre.*” 4to. 1620.

“ Cross me not Liza, ne'ther be so perte,
 “ For if thou do'st, I'll sit upon thy skerte.”

“ *Tarlton* cut off all his skirts, because none should sit upon them.”

He for some time kept an ordinary in Paternoster-row, and then the sign of the Tabor, a tavern in Grace-church-street, where he was chosen scavenger, but was often complained of by the ward for neglect : he laid the blame on the raker, and he again on the horse, who being blooded and drenched the preceding day, could not be worked : then, says *Tarlton*, the horse must suffer ; so he sent him to the Compter, and when the raker had done his work, sent him to pay the fees and redeem his horse. Another story is told of him, that having run up a large score at an ale-house, in Sandwich, he made his boy accuse him for a seminary priest. The officers came and seized him in his chamber on his knees, crossing himself ; so they paid his reckoning, with the charges of his journey, and he got clear to London. When they brought him before the Recorder Fleetwood, he knew him, and not only discharged him, but entertained him very courteously.

In a very rare old pamphlet, entitled *Kind-Heartes Dreame*, by Henry Chettle, 4to. no date, but published in Dec. 1592, he is thus described. “ The next, by his sute of russet, his buttoned cap, his taber, his standing on the toe, and other tricks, I knew to be either the body or resemblance of *Tarlton*, who living, for his pleasant conceits was of all men liked, and dying, for mirth left not his like.”

In 1611 a book was published in 4to. called *Tarlton's Feasts*, wherein are specimens of the *extempore* wit, so pleasing to our ancestors, of which the following is one.

As he was performing some part at the Bull at Bishopsgate-street, where the queen's players oftentimes played, a fellow in the gallery threw an apple at him, which hit him on the cheek ; he immediately took up the apple, and advancing to the audience, addressed them in these lines :

“ Gentlemen, this fellow, with his face of mapple,*
 “ Instead of a pippin hath thrown me an apple ;
 “ But as for an apple he hath cast a crab,
 “ So instead of an honest woman God hath sent him a drab.”

* i. e. rough and carbuncled.

The people, says the relater, laughed heartily, for the fellow had a quean to his wife.

Tarlton's wife (whose name was Kate) is said to have been unfaithful to him: being with her in a storm, on his passage from Southampton, and every man compelled to throw all his baggage over-board, he offered to throw his wife over; but the other passengers prevented him.

So great was his privilege with, and power over the audience, that he would enter between the acts, nay sometimes between the scenes, on the stage, and excite merriment by any species of buffoonry that occurred to him; as in this whimsical instance.

"At the Bull at Bishopsgate was a play of *Henry the Vth*, [the performance which preceded Shakspeare's,] and because *he* was absent that should take the blow, Tarlton himself, ever forward to please, tooke upon him to play the same judge, besides his own part of the clowne; and Knel, then playing Henry the Fifth, hit Tarlton a sound box indeed, which made the people laugh the more, because it was he: but anon the judge goes in, and immediately Tarlton, in his clownes cloaths, comes out, and asks the actors, *What news?* O, saith one, had'st thou been here, thou shouldest have seen Prince Henry hit the judge a terrible box on the eare. What, man, said Tarlton, strike a Judge! It is true, i'faith, said the other. No other like, said Tarlton, and it could not but be terrible to the Judge, when the report so terrifies me, that methinks the blowe remains still on my cheeke, that it burns again. The people laught at this mightily, and to this day I have heard it commended for rare; but no marvell, for he had many of these. But I would see *our clownes in these days* doe the like. No, I warrant ye; and yet they thinke well of themselves too."

After the play was finished, *themes* were given to him by some of the audience, which, to their great entertainment, he would descant upon; in his "*jeasts*" we find the following:

"I remember I was once at a play in the country, where, as Tarlton's use was, the play being done, every one so pleased threw up his theame; amongst all the rest one was read to this effect, word by word:

Tarlton, I am one of thy friends, and none of thy foes,
Then I pr'ythee tell me how thou cam'st by thy flat nose?

To which he gave an extempore reply in some lines of loose verse, the point of which may be conceived from the latter part of this anecdote, in the same book:

"There was one Bankes in the time of Tarlton, who served the Earl of Essex, and had a horse of strange qualities; and being at the Cross-eyes, in Gracious-streete, getting money with him, as he was mightily resorted to, Tarlton then (with his fellowes) playing at the Bull by, came into the Cross-eyes, amongst many people to see fashions: which Bankes perceiving, to make the people laugh, saies, *Signior*, to his horse, *go, fetch me the veriest foole in the company*. The jade comes immediately, and with his mouth drawes Tarlton forth. Tarlton, with merry words, said nothing

“ but *God-a-mercy, horse*. In the end Tarlton, seeing the people laugh so, was angry inwardly, and said, *Sir, had I a power of your horse, as you have, I would do more than that*. *Whate'er it be*, said Bankes, to please him, *I will charge him to do it*. Then, saies Tarlton, *charge him to bring me the veryest whoremaster in the company*. *He shall*, saies Bankes. *Signior*, saies he, *bring master Tarlton the veryest whoremaster in the company*. The horse leads his master to him. Then *God-a-mercy, horse*, indeed, saies Tarlton. The people had much ado to keep peace: but Bankes and Tarlton had like to have squared, and the horse by, to give aime. But ever after it was a by word thorow London, *God-a-mercy, horse!* and is to this day.”

It is elsewhere related, that the flatness of his nose was occasioned by his interposing between some bears and dogs; which, he used to say, did not so much affect him, but that he could smell an honest man from a knave.

Ben Jonson, in *The Induction* to his comedy of *Bartholomew Fair*, makes the stage-keeper speak thus of him:

“ I kept the stage in Master Tarlton's time, I thank my stars. Ho! an' that man had liv'd to have play'd in Bartholomew Fair, you should ha' seen him ha' come in, and ha' been cozened i' the cloth-quarter, so finely.”

He was author of a dramatic piece, the scheme or plan only of which is now remaining, called, *THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS*. Gabriel Harvey, in his *Foure Letters*, &c. 4to. 1592, stiles it a “ *famous play* ;” he also adds, “ which most deadly, but most lively playe, I might have seene in London; and was very gently invited thereunto at Oxford by Tarlton himselfe.”

After an eccentric and too free life, he died a penitent in 1588, and was buried in St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, September the third of that year, as appears by the parish register. About this period were licensed, as we learn from the entries in the books of the Stationer's company, “ A sorrowfull newe sonnette, intituled Tarlton's Recantation upon this theame, gyven him by a gent at the Bel Savage without Ludgate (nowe or els never), being the last theme he songe;” and “ Tarlton's repentance or his farewell to his friends in his sicknes a little before his death, &c.”

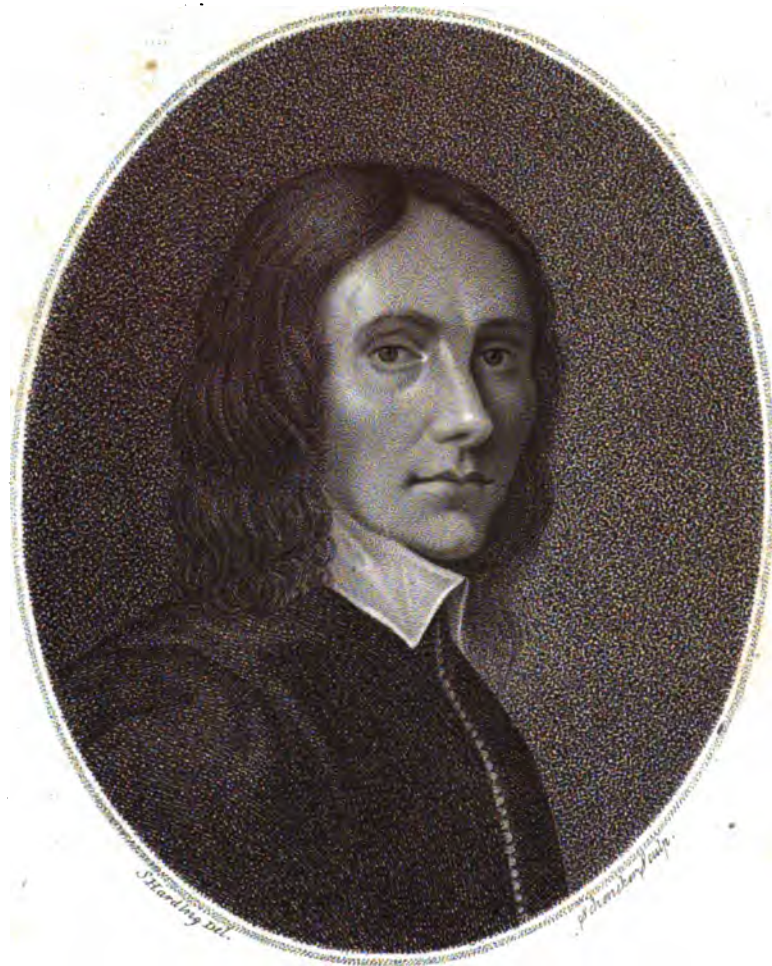
In *Wit's Bedlam*, 8vo. 1617, is the following epitaph,

“ ON TARLTON.

“ Here within this sullen Earth
 “ Lies *Dick Tarlton*, Lord of Mirth;
 “ Who in his Grave still, laughing, gapes,
 “ Syth all *Clownes* since have beene his Apes:
 “ Earst he of *Clownes* to learne still sought;
 “ But now they learn of him they taught,
 “ By Art far past the Principall,
 “ The *Counterfet* is, so, worth all.”

The orthography and phraseology of these anecdotes will, no doubt, appear uncouth; and some of Tarlton's jokes, witticisms, and mummeries, flat and insipid to the modern reader and auditor: but it must be remembered that, when this celebrated *Buffo* flourished, Humour was but an embrio; which Shakspeare afterwards gave birth to, and Jonson reared to maturity.

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JOHN OLDHAM.

From an Original Picture by Dobson.

In the Collection of the Right Hon: the Earl of Orford, at Strawberry Hill.

Engraved by Sturtevant in 1792, by P. H. M. sculp.

MEMOIRS OF Mr. JOHN OLDHAM.

JOHN OLDHAM, the delight of his witty contemporaries, who stiled him *The Darling of the Muses*, was born August 9, 1653, at Shipton, near Tedbury, in Gloucestershire, where his father, John Oldham, was a non-conformist minister; his grandfather was also a John Oldham, and rector of Nun-Eaton, in the same county. Oldham, the person now treated of, after having received the rudiments of his education, was sent to Edmund-Hall, in Oxford; where he was soon discovered to have a taste for poetry: nor was he long a student before great proofs appeared of his proficiency in Latin and Greek.

He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in May, 1674, but, at the request of his father, he left the College, much against his own inclination, before he had completed the degree by determination.

The death of his beloved friend Mr. Charles Morwent, the following year, rendering his home comfortless, he accepted of an invitation to Croydon in Surrey, to officiate as usher of the charity-school there: here it was that the Earls of Rochester and Dorset, Sir Charles Sedley, with other witty and literary characters of that age, having accidentally seen some of his poems in manuscript, paid an elegant tribute to obscure merit, by a familiar visit to him. As Oldham had no previous intimation of this honour, it was productive of a whimsical mistake; the servant, sent with a verbal message to our humble poet, delivering it to the master of the school instead of the usher, the pedagogue, unconscious of his own dulness, or the genius of his assistant, arrogated to himself the invitation of these men of rank, and repaired to the appointment. The meeting between him and the wits may be better conceived than described; after mutual embarrassment, and some laughter, it ended with a candid confession on the master's part, that he was incompetent to their conversation, and on their's that the invitation was not intended for him, but for Mr. Oldham, his sprightly usher; who soon arrived, and, by the charms of his unpremeditated sallies, confirmed them in the opinion they had already conceived of him from his writings. To this interview was our poet indebted for his introduction to the most celebrated wits of the time, and for the friendship and patronage of many persons of the first distinction. Among other advantages which he derived from these connections, may be particularized his becoming tutor to the grand-sons of Sir Edward Thurland, a Judge, near Reigate, in Surrey; and afterwards to the son of Sir William Hicks, who resided near the metropolis.

By the advice of Dr. Richard Lower, an eminent physician, he applied himself to the study of Physic, in which he made a tolerable progress; but his attachment to the muses prevented his deriving any solid advantage from his medical acquisitions.

He was strongly pressed by his pupil, Mr. Hicks, to accompany him to Italy, which he politely but imprudently, declined doing; being ambitious of displaying his poetical talents in London, and not chusing to forego the society of Lord Rochester, Mr. Dryden, and other votaries of Bacchus, Venus, and Apollo; with whom he now lived upon the most intimate terms. He was also highly caressed by William, Earl of King-

ston, who proposed making him his domestic chaplain; which office, from an idea of illiberal treatment sometimes experienced by gentlemen in that situation, he thankfully refused to accept. Lord Kingston, nevertheless, took him under his protection; and he lived with that nobleman in the most perfect harmony, esteem, and friendship, at Holme-Pierpoint in Nottinghamshire; where he died of the small pox, December 9, 1683, in the 31st year of his age. His last funeral rites were paid him by his noble patron, the Earl of Kingston; who also caused an elegant monument to be erected to his memory, bearing this inscription.

M. S.
 Joh. Oldhami Poetæ
 Quo nemo sacro furore plenior,
 Nemo rebus sublimior,
 Aut verbis felicitæ audax;
 Cujus famam omni ævo
 Propria satis consecrabunt carmina.
 Quem inter primos Honoratissimi *Gabrielis* Comitis
 De *Kingston* Patroni sui amplexus, *Variolis* correptum,
 Heu nimis immatura mors rapuit,
 Et in Cœlestem transtulit chorum.
 Natus apud *Shipton* in agro *Glocestrensi*,
 In aula *Sti. Edmundi* graduatus.
 Obiit die *Decembris* nono,
 Anno Dom. 1683. Ætatis 30.

The poems of John Oldham are so well known, and their reputation so firmly established, that enumeration of, or panegyric on them, are alike unnecessary: that he possessed a versatility of talent, the slightest inspection of his writings will shew, but satire was his darling theme; in which he ranks with Donne and Churchill: Dryden lamented his being too "little and too lately known" to him; and Waller paid the following tribute to his memory at Wilton, the year after his decease.

HAIL, gen'rous Poet, whom great *Wilmot* lov'd,
 Whose steady friendship gentle *Dorset* prov'd;
 Whom *Sedley* courted, *Dryden* deign'd to praise,
 Whom *Burnet* call'd the lustre of his days;
 Whom *Kingston* honour'd, and his mind preferr'd.
 And with the Worthies of his race interr'd,
 Thou who gave one green sprig to matchless *Ben*,
 And *Homer* made indebted to thy pen!
 Shew'd *Horace* with that judgment which he sung,
 And *Ovid's* love flow'd mended from thy tongue:
 So soft you tun'd the rural *Maro's* lays,
 That *Amaryllis* must have deign'd to praise:
 Thou did'st not catch alone the fire and rage
 Of *Juvenal*, to grace thy nervous page,
 But turn'd it loose to scourge a frantic age.
 And yet in all such gentle manners shone,
 That modest *Virtæ* claim'd thee for her own;
 How old in *Virtue*, yet how young in *Time*,
 Oh! hadst thou liv'd the steep of life to climb,
 Fame had exalted thy immortal verse,
 For worlds to honour, and thy praise rehearse!
 Free in expression, and in knowledge deep;
 No lazy smoothness lull'd thy thoughts to sleep!
 No leaden numbers floated down thy stream
 Of *Helicon*, but with a furious theme,
 And rapid Verse, bore flimsy Rhime before,
 And drove corrected Dulness from the shore;
 So keen in Satire, and so clear in Wit,
 Kings might be proud to own what *Oldham* writ.

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J. Kneller Sculp.

Pub June 22. 1792. By E. Harding Fleet Street.

SIR WILLIAM MAINWARING²

From the Original in the Possession of the Rev^d George I. of Gray.
of Ash. in Hampshire.

M E M O I R S
OF
S I R W I L L I A M M A I N W A R I N G,
OF WEST-CHESTER, Knt.

Ob. Oct. 1645.

SIR WILLIAM MAINWARING was of the Mainwarings of Pever in Cheshire, a family whose male line is so truly ancient and honourable in that county, as Camden and others witness, that the lordship of PEVER was, with fifteen others, granted by the Conqueror to their ancestor Ralph; and his descendant, Sir Ralph Mainwaring, Knt. was Justice of Chester, temp. Rich. I. and married Amicia, daughter and coheir of Hugh Kevelioke, Earl Palatine of that county. Sir Randle Mainwaring, of Over-Peter, Knt. Treasurer of Ireland, 9 Eliz. 1567, who died 27 May, 1612, 10 Jam. left four surviving sons; Sir Randle, the eldest, was ancestor of the present Sir Henry Mainwaring, of Pever, Bart. Sir Philip, the youngest, was the famous Secretary of Ireland to the Earl of Strafford, 1638, and well known by his portrait in the same picture with that celebrated nobleman: Edmund Mainwaring was second son; he was educated at All Soul's college, Oxford; took the degree of L. L. B. there 1605*; became a Civillan belonging to the King's Council in the North parts of England; was created L. L. D. at Oxford, Oct. 10, 1629†, and afterwards became Chancellor of Chester. He was living in 1650, having had issue by Jane (Pickering) his wife, Sir William Mainwaring, the subject of the present article.

This amiable young man, immediately on the breaking out of the troubles, embraced the cause of his royal master Charles I. and was about 1643, appointed Serjeant Major‡ to Colonel Francis Gamull's regiment, against the forces raised by Parliament. He married very early in life Hesther, daughter and coheir of Christopher Wase, of Upper Holloway, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. of whom more will be said presently, and to whom he addressed among others, the following curious letter, which has never before been published.

* Wood's Fast. I. 248.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

" To my truly loveing wiffe Mrs. Hesther Mainwaring, at Holloway," &c.

Nottingham, Sept. 3, 1642.

" MY SWEETEST, SWEETEST LOVE,

" THIS is the third letter I have addressed to thee, having as yet never beene so happy as to see that name I love best in the world in paper, thy owne. You cannot imagine how much affection I take to my penn and paper, being that it can conteign our hearts, though at distance one to another; and trust me deereest, if it be possible, it may diminish my great and constant affection to thee, if I faile of hearing from thee by the returne of this post. Send your letter to the Post house in London, and direct it to me, to Mr. Bateman's House, at the Budge-end in Nottingham, and it will be sure to be with me by Thursday night.

" Send me word, I pray thee, how you got [to] Holloway, where you now are, and how you like, and how you have your health, and wheather you doe not thinke of mee and wish mee with you, or yourself with mee, which I take God to witness I doe, forty times I thinke a day, and thinke nothing accrues of happiness and joy to mee, because I want thee to beare a share with mee.

" Heere I meete with many of my old acquaintance, and with Sam Tuke every hower of a day almost; a word hath not paste betwixte us; sometimes a leere. Hee is Captaine of a company of Dragounes; his commission sealed, but he wants money; not of his owne, do not mistake me; but of the King's, and men and horse too, for I am told he hath had his commission signed these three weekes, and hathe not three men nor horse towards the compleating of his Company, which must be an hundred horse and men; I heare ————— but I will trouble thee nor myself, noe farther with him.

" I heare much of a PEACE, and accommodation with the Parliament, and I verely beleive all will end in a bonfire. 'Tis now twelve o'clocke, Fryday night, yett the contemplation of the happyness I have enjoyed with thy (more than ordinary of thy sex) sweete selfe, putts mee soe farr from sleepeing, that it is more contente nowe to thinke of thee, and rest with a slumber to thinke and fancy I have thee in my armes, than never soe fast and good a sleepe to a weary travelling man. What is newes, you shall have it to-morrow morneing, being I will goe purposely to Courte to

inform my selfe of every particular to acquainte thee, and have some hopes when I shall see thee, the conceit of which is noe little comforte to mee.

" I am very confident we shall have PEACE, which God grant. This morneing I am going to Southwell with Sir Paule Neile to his house, where I shall stay till Monday. Present my humble service to your father and mother, and faile not to let me heare from you, as you love

" Your ever affectionate husband, till death,

" W. MAINWARING."

Sir William was knighted at Oxford, Jan. 9, 1643, by the description of " Sir William Mainwaring, of West Chester." But in these unhappy times the fate of this extraordinary youth, (beautiful in his person, and as sweet in his manners, and amiable and affectionate in his private life, as he was brave in his public), was now approaching. In Oct. 1645, " it pleased God to let him suffer his death at the assault of Chester, where he suffered most valiantly, being shot on the wall in the inside of his arm, and so into his body, on Thursday, and died on Friday, and then much honoured, and so now sadly lamented by all that loved him.*"

He left issue by Hesther, his wife, two daughters, his coheirs; of whom Hesther married Sir Richard Howe, S. P. and seems to have been very handsome, by her picture, painted by Sir Peter Lely, now at Mr. Brydges's, at Wootton, in Kent. Judith, the other coheir, was first wife of Sir John Busby of Addington, in the county of Bucks, Knt. concerning which match there is this entry in Kennett's Register, p. 482. " This morning (June 5, 1661) his Majesty was graciously pleased in his bed-chamber to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Busby, of Addington, in the county of Bucks, Esq. which gracious favour had an honourable reflection upon the memory of that valiant Knight Sir William Mainwaring, slain in the defence of Chester, whose daughter Sir John married." She died æt. 19, at her father in law, Sir Henry Blount's seat, at Tittenhanger, in 1661+, and was buried in the adjoining church of Ridget, leaving only one child, who lived to maturity, Hester, wife of the Honourable Thomas Egerton, of Tatton Park, Cheshire, (younger son of John, second earl of Bridgewater,) who died about 1685, leaving her surviving till 1724, being

* Letter containing the account of his death to his mother in law, printed in *the Typographer* I. 73, where see other letters of Sir William, &c.

† Query, the date?

‡ See Chauncy's Hertfordshire, and Willis's Bucks.

mother by him of 1. John, father of the late Samuel Egerton, of Tatton Park, Esq. representative in many Parliaments for Cheshire; who was succeeded by his sister's son, William Tatton Egerton, Esq. now of the same place: and 2. of William Egerton, L. L. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, &c. who left two coheirs, Charlotte, wife of William Hammond, Esq. of St. Albans, in Kent, and Jemima, wife of Edward Brydges, Esq. of Wootton, in the same county.

M E M O I R S

OF

HESTER, WIDOW OF SIR WILLIAM MAINWARING,

Re-married to SIR HENRY BLOUNT, of Tittenhanger, KNT.

THIS Lady, after the death of Sir William Mainwaring, became, in 1647, the wife of Sir Henry Blount*. This second husband is so well known by his Travels to the *Levant*, and other writings, that there is no occasion to say more of him here. He died Oct. 9, 1682. There is a print of him, (I believe scarce) by *Logan*, 1679+. By him Lady Blount had issue, the famous Sir Thomas Pope Blount‡, of Tittenhanger, Bart. born at Upper Holloway, Sept. 12, 1649, the Author of the "Censura "Authorem," and the celebrated Deist Charles Blount§, who is supposed to have been assisted by his father in his well-known book "The Anima "Mundi.‡" Which latter died 1693.

* See his Life, Biog. Brit. 832. See also a letter from her father in law, Dr. Mainwaring, dated May 4, 1650, in *The Typographer*, ut supra.

† See Granger, II. 359, 360.

‡ See Wood's Ath. II. 712.

§ For whose lives also see Biogr. Brit. 835, &c.



LADY BLOUNT

WIDOW of SIR WILLIAM MAINWARING.

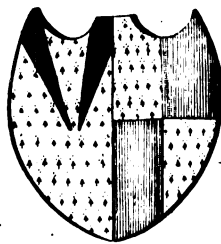
*From the original in the Possession of the Rev. George Lestrey
of Ash in Hampshire.*

1

THE
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
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JOHN HOLLES



1ST EARL OF CLARE.

From a Drawing in the

Possession of Rich^d Bull Esq^r.

Pub Aug^r 7, 1702, by E. K. S. Harding, Pall Mall.

M E M O I R S

O F

JOHN HOLLES, First Earl of Clare.

Ob. Oct. 4, 1637.

JOHAN HOLLES, first Earl of Clare, of whose curious character there is such a spirited and comprehensive delineation in "*The Royal and Noble Authors*," was born at Haughton, in Nottinghamshire, about the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, being son and heir of Densil Holles, who died 1590, near nine months before his father, who was Sir William Holles, of Haughton, second son of Sir William Holles, who died 1542, having been Lord Mayor of London in 31 Hen. VIII. and having raised such a fortune that he not only left his eldest son an estate, which, in the time of Charles I. might be computed worth 10,000l. a year; but also to his second son 3,000l. a year more.—There is a singularly entertaining account of the Holles's in Collins's noble families of Cavendish, &c. extracted from the MSS. Memoirs of that very excellent antiquary, Gervase Holles, which he drew up for the history of his own family: From the same source the following anecdotes of the Earl of Clare will be drawn. At thirteen years of age, he was sent to Cambridge, where the expectations of abilities which he raised were great: thence he went to Gray's Inn, where he spent some years, not fruitlessly, but in such studies as were necessary for the management of his private estate, and performance of public offices. Thus accomplished he attended the court, then served in the Netherlands under Sir Francis Vere. He distinguished himself in the navy against the Spanish Armada, 1588, and was then of so active a body, that being heavily armed at all pieces, he would easily climb to the top of the tallest ship of that fleet. In 1591 he married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanhope, of Shelford; yet, after this marriage, he made several sallies out of the kingdom, and spent many years either in travel, or military employment. He had the courage to oppose Queen Elizabeth's favourite, Lord Burleigh; and James's minion, the Duke of Buckingham. When the latter Prince "brought with him a crew of necessitous and hungry Scots, and filled every corner of the Court with these hungry Blue-Caps,*" he retired in disgust into the country. He was a favourite of Henry, Prince of Wales, who made him comptroller of his household, 1610, and visited him at Haughton, where he was enter-

* Gervase Holles, Coll. Nob. Fam. p. 84.

tained splendidly for many days. With this Prince's death, his favor at court again vanished; and three years after he was brought before the Star Chamber for private conferences with Garnet and Jervis, the Jesuits; and imprisoned; from which confinement he bought himself out at once into a peerage, by a present of 10,000*l.* to Buckingham, and afterwards obtained the earldom of Clare for 5,000*l.* more, though that title had been just before declared by the court lawyers to be peculiar to the blood royal; such was the extraordinary conduct of that court. From this period he continued to oppose Buckingham, and act with the same patriotism in Parliament as before. He now disoblged King Charles, and altogether therefore estranging himself from the court, lived in the country, at his mansion at Houghton, and house at Nottingham, cherishing quiet and contented thoughts in a retired life. He died at his house at Nottingham, Oct. 4, 1637, aged 73, and three or four months; of which event he seemed to have some presage, for the Sunday before, going from prayers in St. Mary's church, he suddenly put his staff upon a particular spot, and said "here will I be buried."

"He was of a gallant presence, full six feet high; strait, and of a strong limb. In his youth he was somewhat lean; but in his later days, he grew well in flesh, though not corpulent; his hair was of a light brown, something towards an auburn; his eyes grey; his skin white, and his cheeks rosy; in his face there was a strong mixture of severity and sweetness, and his motion was stately befitting so great a person." A lady told Gervase Holles, that "once when he was a young man, he came to the Earl of Huntingdon's, where he found divers persons of quality dancing, and he fell into the dance with them, with his cloak and rapier on, which he performed with the best grace that ever she had seen any done in her life. He was an excellent horseman, and active even in his age, for he has been often seen walking from Chaloner house, in Clerkenwell, where he then lived, to the Parliament at Westminster, his coach passing after him," &c.

But his mind was yet more excellent than his person, for it was adorned with all the ornaments, the university, inns of court, King's court, camp, travel, and language could enrich him with. And John, Lord Cobham, said, "I have travelled the best parts of Christendom, and have conversed with the most noble persons in those places where I came, *yet in all my life I never met with so exactly accomplished a gentleman as my Lord of Clare.**"

* Gervase Holles, ut supr. p. 96. where see many more entertaining particulars. The Earl was father of Densil, the patriotic Lord Holles, and father in law of the famous Earl of Strafford.

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THE LADY CHARLOTTE DE LE TREMOVILLE,
COUNTESS OF DERBY.

From an Original Picture, in the Collection of the R. Hon^{ble} the Earl of Oxford, at Strawberry Hill.

Pub. Aug. 22 1792. by E. & S. Handley Pall Mall.

M E M O I R S

OF

CHARLOTTE, COUNTESS OF DERBY.

Ob. March 21, 1663.

THIS Lady, a woman of very high and princely extraction*, being daughter of Claudé, Duke of Tremouillé, in France, by Charlotte, daughter of William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, (and Charlotte de *Bourbon*†,) was wife of that truly heroic loyalist, James, the 7th Earl of Derby, who was cruelly put to death by the rebels in 1651. When her husband, upon information that the rebels had a design upon the Isle of Man, was ordered thither for the security of that place, he left his house at LATHOM, in Lancashire, under the care of this his incomparable lady, to whose charge he committed his children, house, and other English concerns. The enemy therefore now looked upon this house as their own, little expecting considerable resistance from a woman, and a stranger. She, hearing of this, furnished herself with men, arms, and ammunition, with all the diligence and secrecy imaginable; the men who were raw she caused to be disciplined; and all this so privately, that the enemy were advanced within two miles of the house, before they dreamed of opposition. On Feb. 28, 1644, Sir Thomas Fairfax came with a trumpet to her, desiring a conference; on his admission, her men were so arrayed as to make the greatest show: he offered honourable terms; she answered, *she was under a double trust to her King, and to her husband, and that without their leave she could not give it up*, desiring therefore a month's time for her answer. On this being refused, she told them, *she hoped they would excuse her, if she preserved her honour and obedience, though in her own ruin*. Orders now were given by Fairfax for a formal siege. *Lathom House* stood on a flat, boggy, and spurnous ground, encompassed with a wall

* See Lord Clarendon's History, III. 412.

† Dugd. Bar. II. 254.

of two yards thick ; without was a moat of eight yards wide, and two yards deep. On the walls were nine towers flanking them ; and on each tower six pieces of ordnance, which played three one way, and three another. Besides these, there was in the middle house an high tower, called *the Eagle Tower* : the gate-house also being a strong and lofty building, standing at the entrance of the first court. On the top of all which towers stood the choicest marksmen, (keepers, fowlers, and the like) who shrewdly galled the enemy, and cut off several of their officers in the trenches*. After many sallies of incredible valour, under the Countess's orders, which were wonderfully successful, and after a four months' siege, and the loss of 2,000 men of the assailants, Colonel Rigby, their commander, sent the Countess a huffing summons, to which she returned this answer : " Trumpet, *tell that insolent rebel Rigby, that if he presume to send another summons within this place, I will have the messenger hanged up at the gates.*" The Earl hearing of his noble Lady's distresses hastened to her relief, took the town of Bolton, and repaired and fortified *Lathom House*, and at his departure left it, by the Countess's desire, under the governorship of Col. Edward Rawsthorne, who stoutly defended it for two years more, in a second siege ; but at last by his Majesty's orders, delivered it up, it having cost the enemy no less than 6,000 men ; and the garrison about 400, it being one of the last places in the realm that held out for the King†. This incomparable heroine, now retired with her husband to the Isle of *Man*, until it was betrayed by one who had been her own servant, who having corrupted the inhabitants, seized on her and her children, and kept them prisoners, without any other relief than what she obtained from the charity of her impoverished friends, till the Restoration ; after which she died, March 21, 1663, and was buried at Ormskirk‡. Her male issue failed in her grandson, 1736 ; the Duke of Athol is descended from her daughter, and the earldom of Derby is enjoyed by a collateral branch.

* Dugd. Bar. II. 252. Lathom House was sold by the old Earl of Derby to Serjeant Bootle, who rebuilt it.

† There are MS. journals of the siege among the Harl. MSS.

‡ See a fuller account in Dugd. Bar. ut supr.

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ELIZTH BARRY.

*From, an Original Picture by Sr Godfrey Kneller.
in the Collection of the R.^t Hon. the Earl of Oxford at Strawberry Hill.*

Engr. Dec. 17. 1792. by E. & S. Hurdins Pall Mall.

MEMOIRS

OF

M R S. B A R R Y.

THIS highly-celebrated actress was born in the year 1658; she was daughter of Edward Barry, Esq. who quitted the profession of a barrister to take up arms in the royal cause, during the civil wars of Charles I. for whose service he raised a regiment, and obtained the title of colonel; but, in consequence thereof, reduced his family to distress, and his children to the necessity of making their way in the world by their industry or talents.

The subject of these memoirs was patronized by Lady Davenant; who gave her an elegant education, and recommended her to the notice of Sir William Davenant, preparatory to her introduction on the stage: on which she first appeared at Dorset-Garden, about the year 1673; but, whether it proceeded from diffidence, or her having at that time but an indifferent ear, she was shortly dismissed as useless. The Earl of Rochester, however, being captivated by her personal charms, conceived a favourable opinion also of her theatrical endowments, of which she gave a better specimen about two years after, in Otway's tragedy of Alcibiades: and instructed her in the character of Isabella, in Lord Orrery's tragedy of Mustapha: in which she acquitted herself so well, as to receive the greatest applause from the King, (Charles II,) the Duke and Duchess of York, who were present, and the whole theatre; the Duchess, in particular, was so delighted, that she presented her with her own wedding-suit; improved herself, by Mrs. Barry's tuition, in the English language; and, after the Duke's accession to the throne complimented her with her coronation-robcs to perform in them the character of Queen Elizabeth, in the tragedy of the Earl of Essex.

On the union of the two companies, in 1682, Mrs. Barry removed to the Theatre-Royal in Drury Lane; and, on a difference arising between the pa-

tentees and principal performers, she again removed to the New Theatre in Lincoln's Inn-Fields : which was opened with Congreve's celebrated comedy of *Love for Love*, the last day of April, 1695 : and, such was then the versatility of her talents, that the comic character of Mrs. Frail was sustained by "Madam Barry," as old Downes on that occasion stiles her.

Another contemporary writer says, "Nature made her for the delight of mankind:" and "Who knows not the effect of Betterton's fine action; Who is not charm'd with Mrs. Barry? What beauty do they not give every thing they represent?"

This charming actress's performance of Cassandra, in Dryden's *Cleomenes*, about the year 1692, as it procured for her a panegyric in those writings which will ever live, may be said to have crowned her with a never dying fame! for, notwithstanding that those two very eminent performers, Mrs. Betterton and Mrs. Bracegirdle, played in the same piece, the author, in his preface to that tragedy, says, "A great part of my good fortune, I must confess, "is owing to the justice which was done me in the performance: I can "scarcely refrain from giving every one of the actors their particular com- "mendations; but none of them will be offended, if I say what the town "has generally granted, that *Mrs. Barry, always excellent, has, in this tra- "gedy, excelled herself, and gained a reputation beyond any woman whom I "have ever seen on the Theatre.*"

Colley Cibber, writing, as we learn from the dedication of his *Apology*, in 1739, says, "I very perfectly remember her acting that part; and, how- "ever unnecessary it may seem, to give my judgment after Dryden's, I can- "not help saying, I do not only close with his opinion, but will venture to "add, that (though Dryden has been dead these thirty-eight years) the same "compliment to this hour may be due to her excellence." The laureat adds, "Mrs Barry, in characters of greatness, had a presence of elevated dig- "nity; her mien and motion superb, and gracefully majestick: her voice "full, clear, and strong; so that no violence of passion could be too much "for her; and when distress or tenderness possessed her, she subsided into "the most affecting melody and softness. In the art of exciting pity, she

“ had a power beyond all the actresses I have yet seen, or what your imagination can conceive. In scenes of anger, defiance or resentment, while she was impetuous and terrible, she poured out the sentiment with an enchanting harmony.”

By another stage historian, the late Mr. Thomas Davies, it is said, “ that Mrs. Barry was mistress of all the passions of the mind : love, joy, grief, rage, tenderness, and jealousy, were all represented by her with equal skill, and equal effect. In the play of the Orphan, when, on leaving Castalio, in the last act, she burst out into that affecting exclamation, ‘ O poor Castalio ! ’ she never failed to shed tears herself, nor was it possible for the audience to restrain from correspondent lamentations. Betterton bore this testimony to the perfection of this eminent actress : that she often so greatly exerted her art in an indifferent character, that her acting had given success to plays that would disgust the most patient reader.”

Her performance of Monimia, Belvidera, and Isabella in the Fatal Marriage, “ gained her,” as old Downes, in his *Roscius Anglicanus*, informs us, “ the name of *Famous Mrs. Barry*, both at Court and City ; for whenever she acted any of those three parts, she forced tears from the eyes of her auditory, especially those who have any sense of pity for the distressed.”

Between the years 1704 and 1706, Dryden’s *All for Love*, and Shakspeare’s *Merry Wives of Windsor*, were commanded to be acted at St. James’s ; in which plays Mrs. Barry performed the very dissimilar parts of Cleopatra and Mrs. Page.

The last new character she appeared in was Phœdra, in Smith’s tragedy of Phœdra and Hippolitus, in 1707.

Mrs. Barry is said to have been extremely beautiful, and to have possessed a very superior degree of understanding to that of most of her female theatrical contemporaries ; Lord Rochester was not only captivated by her personal attractions ; but, the more he conversed with her, found her mistress of more exquisite charms.

The custom of benefit plays originated with this admirable actress : she having, for her extraordinary merit, been first complimented with one about the year 1687 : which indulgence was repeated annually, and confined

solely to her for several successive seasons : it is therefore to be presumed that, with her settled appointment of salary, which must have been considerable, and the profits of her benefits, which, no doubt, were great ; she became what, for her rank in life, may be termed wealthy. But,

“ — all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
“ Await alike th' inevitable hour !”

This admired and accomplished actress was seized with a fever, about the period in Queen Anne's reign when twelve peers were created at once ; and, in her delirium, still true to the buskin and Melpomene, exclaimed in blank verse,

Ha, ha ! and so they make us Lords by dozens !

She soon after paid the universal tribute, and was interred at Acton, in Middlesex ; in the church-yard of which village is the following epitaph :

*Near this place
Lies the body of Elizabeth Barry,
Of the Parish of St. Mary Le Savoy ;
Who departed this life the 7th. of November, 1713,
Aged 55 Years,*

To which the compiler of these anecdotes takes the liberty to subjoin a few lines.

The scene is clos'd, the curtain dropt,
And famous Barry's part is o'er :
The music of that tongue is stopt,
Which sooth'd and charm'd us heretofore !
Veil'd are those eyes, once piercing bright ;
Those rose-lips faded, late so red ;
That once-fine form, unfit for sight,
Laid low, to mingle with its bed !
Yet, tho' from earth's vain stage by Death now driv'n,
An Angel's part we trust she'll act in heav'n !

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S. Harding Del.

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S^R RICHARD FANSHAW KN^T

*From an Original Picture of him by Sir Peter Lely.
in the Possession of a Gentleman.*

Lon Lond Dec 1. 1792 by E. & S. Harding N^o 102 Pall Mall.

MEMOIRS

OF

SIR RICHARD FANSHAW.

SIR RICHARD FANSHAW, the tenth and youngest son of Sir Henry Fanshaw, of Ware Park, in Hertfordshire, Knight, was born in the year 1607. After having received the rudiments of learning from the famous grammarian, Thomas Farnaby, he was sent to Jesus College, in Cambridge, from whence he went to travel in foreign countries: on his return his abilities recommended him to the favour of King Charles I. who, in 1635, appointed him resident at the court of Spain, from whence being recalled in 1642-3, he, in the troubles which ensued, warmly espoused the royal cause, and was intrusted by the King in several important matters of state. In 1644 he was appointed secretary of state to Charles Prince of Wales, whom he attended in the western parts of England, and thence into the isles of Scilly and Guernsey. In 1648 he was appointed treasurer of the navy, under the command of Prince Rupert, and in 1650 envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain, having been previously created a baronet. Being thence recalled to Scotland, he, in that kingdom, served King Charles II. as secretary of state, till the battle of Worcester, (1651) where he was taken prisoner, and conveyed to London by the rebels; he remained for a considerable time in close confinement, but at length, on account of his ill health, was admitted to bail. In Feb. 1659-60 he repaired to the King at Bredu, where he was knighted, and made master of requests and secretary for the Latin tongue, of which language he was a great master. In 1661, being then representative in Parliament for the University of Cambridge, he was sworn one of the privy council of Ireland, and sent as envoy extraordinary to Portugal; in the following year he was honoured with the title of ambassador to that court, and negotiated the marriage which afterwards took place between King Charles II. and the Infanta Donna Catharina, daughter of King John VI. After having concluded

a treaty of peace with Spain, to which court he was sent as ambassador in 1664, he was preparing to return to England, but being seized with a fever, he died at Madrid, June 26, 1666, the very day which he had appointed to set out on his journey to his native country. His body, being embalmed, was conveyed to England, and deposited in the vault of his father-in-law, Sir John Harrison, in All-hallows church in Hertford; from whence, May 18, 1671, it was removed to the parish church of Ware, the burial place of his ancestors; where an elegant monument was erected for him and his lady, the daughter of Sir John Harrison above mentioned, by whom he left one son and four daughters.

He is author of the following pieces, 1. *Il Pasto Fido*; a pastoral, 4to. 1647. 2. *Querer per solo Querer*; a play of three acts, 4to. 1654, translated from the Spanish; 3. *Fiestas de Aranjuez*; 4to. 1670, translated from the same Spanish author; 4. *La Fida Pastora*; a pastoral in Latin verse, translated from Fletcher's *Faithful Shepherdess*.

“ He was,” says the author of his life, prefixed to his letters, 8vo. 1702, “ remarkable for his meekness, sincerity, humanity, and piety; and was “ also an able statesman and a great scholar, being, in particular, a complete master of modern languages, especially the Spanish, which he spoke “ and wrote with as much advantage as if he had been a native.”

The following character, which lately appeared in a monthly miscellany, we have been informed, was written by the widow of Sir William Fanshaw, about the year 1680, and addressed by her to her son; but as we are not told where the manuscript from whence it is taken was found; or in whose hands it now remains, we are unable to refer our readers to the original. If this description relates to him, the writer must be supposed to speak of her husband at a much later period than that at which the portrait we have given was drawn; when, as we have been informed, he was but eighteen years old.

“ Remember your father; whose true image though I can never draw to the life, unless God will grant me that blessing in you, yet because you were but ten months old when God took him out of this world, I will, for your advantage, shew you him with all truth, and without partiality.

“ He was of the biggest size of men, strong, and of the best proportion ; his complexion sanguine, his skin exceeding fair ; his hair dark brown, and very curling but not long ; his eyes grey and penetrating, his nose high, his countenance gracious and wise, his motion good, his speech clear and distinct. He used no exercise but walking, and that generally with some book in his hand (which oftentimes was poetry, in which he spent his idle hours) ; sometimes he would ride out to take the air, but his most delight was to go with me in a coach some miles, and there discourse of those things which then most pleased him, of what nature soever. He was very obliging to all, and forward to serve his master (his King), his country, and friend. Cheerful in his conversation, his discourse ever pleasant, mixed with the sayings of wise men, and their histories repeated as occasion offered ; yet so reserved, that he never shewed the thought of his heart, in its greatest sense, but to myself only ; and *this* I thank God with all my soul for, that he never discovered his trouble to me, but he went away with perfect cheerfulness and content ; nor revealed he to me his joys and hopes, but he would say they were doubled by *putting them in my breast*. I never heard him hold dispute in my life, but often he would speak against it, saying it was an uncharitable custom, which never turned to the advantage of either party. He could never be drawn to the *faction* of any party, saying, he found it sufficient honestly to perform that employment he was in. He loved and used cheerfulness in all his actions, and *professed* his religion in his life and conversation. He was a true Protestant of the Church of England, and so brought up and died. His conversation was so honest, that I never heard him speak a word in my life that tended to God’s dishonour, or encouragement of any kind of debauchery or sin. He was ever much esteemed by his two masters (Charles the First and Second), both for great parts and honesty, as well as for his conversation, in which they took great delight, he being so free from passion that it made him beloved by all that knew him. Nor did I ever see him *moved* but with his *master’s* concerns, in which he would hotly pursue his interest through the greatest difficulties. He was the tenderest father imaginable ; the carefullest and most generous master I ever knew. He loved hospitality, and would often say, it was wholly *essential for the constitution of England*.

“ Now, my son, you will expect that I should say something that may remain of us jointly (which I will do, though it make my eyes gush out with tears, and cuts me to the soul to remember), and in part express the joys with which I was blessed in *him*. *Glory be to God*, we never had but *one mind* throughout our lives ; our souls were wrapt up in each other ; our aims and designs were *one* ; our loves *one* ; our resentments *one*. We so studied one the other, that we knew each other's minds by our looks. Whatever was real happiness, God gave it to me in him. But to *commend* my better half (which I want sufficient expression for), methinks is to commend *myself*, and so may bear a censure. But might it be permitted, I could dwell eternally on his praise most justly. But thus without offence I do, and so you may—imitate him in his patience, his prudence, his chastity, his charity, his generosity, his perfect resignation to God's will ; and praise God for him as long as you live here, and be with him hereafter in the kingdom of heaven.”

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ANNO DOMINI, 1640, ETATIS SVAE, 55.

SIR JOHN GLANVILLE.

SPEAKER TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN THE REIGN OF K. CHARLES, 1ST.

From an Original Picture in the Possession of William Fletcher Esq. at Oxford.

London Pub. Dec. 7. 1792. by E. & S. Harding N^o. 102. Pall Mall.

MEMOIRS

OF

SIR JOHN GLANVILL.

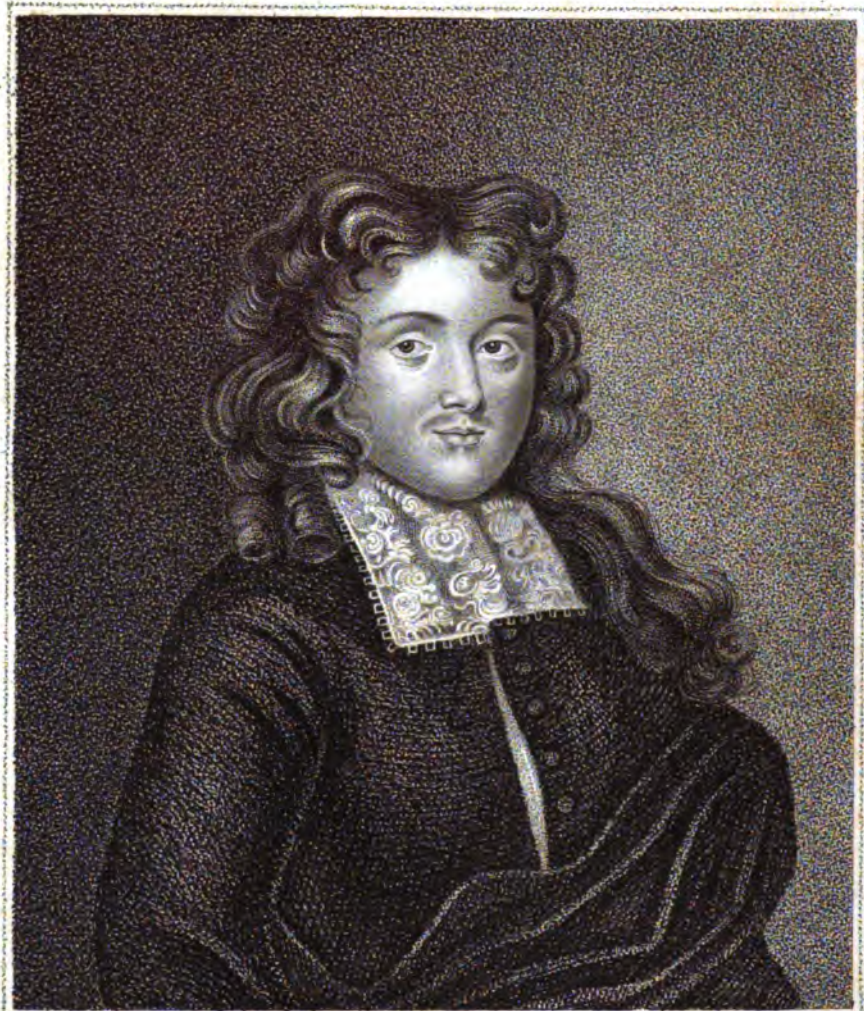
“**SIR JOHN GLANVILL, Knt.** (says Wood) was a younger son of John Glanvill of Tavistock, in Devonshire, one of the Justices of the Common Bench, (who died 27th July, 1600) and he, the third son of another John of the same place; where, and in that county their name was genteel and ancient. When he was young he was not educated in this University; (Oxford) but was (as his father before him) bred an attorney, and afterwards studied the common Law in Lincoln's Inn, and, with the help of his father's notes, became a great proficient. When he was a counselor of some years standing, he was elected Recorder of Plymouth, and Burgess for that place, to serve in several parliaments: in the fifth of Charles 1st. he was Lent reader of his Inn, and on the 20th of May, 1639, he was made Serjeant at Law: at which time, having engaged himself to be a better servant to the King than formerly, (for in several parliaments he had been an enemy to the Prerogative) he was in the year following elected Speaker for that Parliament which began at Westminster on the 13th of April, in which he shewed himself active to promote the King's desires: on the 6th July, the same year, he was made one of the King's Serjeants, being then esteemed an excellent orator, a good lawyer, and an ornament to his profession, and on the 7th of August 1641, he received the honour of Knighthood from his Majesty at Whitehall; afterwards, when the King was forced to leave the Parliament, he followed him to Oxon, and was very serviceable to him in many respects. In 1645 he was disabled from being a member of Parliament, sitting at Westminster, for his delinquency, as it was then called; so that retiring to his home after the King's

cause declined, he was committed to Prison, where continuing till he made his composition, he was released in 1648. Under his name are these things extant : (1.) Enlargements and Aggravations upon the sixth, seventh, and eighth articles against George Duke of Buckingham, anno 1626. See in John Rushworth's collections under 1626. (2.) Speech at a general committee of both Houses 23rd May, 1628, wherein he delivers the reasons of the Commons House, why they cannot admit of the propositions tendered unto them by the Lords concerning Sovereign power. Printed in 4to. See in a book entitled the Sovereign's Prerogative and the Subject's Privileges discussed, &c. in the 3d and 4th of King Charles Ist. London, 1657, fol. p. 145. 186. (3.) Speech in Parliament concerning the petition of right. (4.) Two speeches before the King in the House of Lords, when he was presented by the House of Commons as their Speaker, 15th April, 1640. See in the said collections under the year 1640, p. 1121. 1123. (5.) Speech in the Upper House of Parliament for the redress of present grievances, in December, 1640, &c. with other things. After the return of his Majesty King Charles II. he was made his Serjeant also; and, dying on the second day of October, 1661, was buried in the church at Broad Kirton, in Wiltshire, the manour of which he some years before had bought. In September, 1673, Winifred his widow put a monument over his grave, with an inscription thereon, which, for brevity sake, shall be now omitted. One John Glanvill, of Exeter College, took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1622, and afterwards that of Master; but he is not to be understood to be the same with Sir John; because he was never bred in any university, as his son hath informed me. The said Sir John Glanville had an elder brother, called Sir Francis, an inhabitant of Tavistock; who when young being very vicious, was disinherited by his father, and the estate settled on Sir John; but Sir Francis becoming afterwards a sober man, Sir John restored to him the estate. See the life and death of Sir Matthew Hale, written by Gilbert Burnet, D. D. London 1682, in a large octavo, p. 11." Wood's *Fast. Oxon.* II. Col. 720. edit. 1691.

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Pub. March 167793. by B. Harding.

J. C. Clomp. Sculp.

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN.

*From a Drawing in the Possession of the Earl of Orford.
taken from a Painting then in the Hands of the Earl of Godolphin I.st High Treasurer of England.*

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN.

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, second son of Sir William Godolphin of Godolphin in the county of Cornwall, (who died in 1613,) by Thomasine, daughter and heir of Thomas Sidney of Wrighton in the county of Norfolk, Esq. ;* was born about the year 1609. His elder brother, Sir Francis, was father of Sidney Godolphin, who, though a second son, was in 1684 created Lord Godolphin, and was afterwards lord high treasurer in the reign of queen Anne.

The amiable and accomplished person who is the subject of this memoir, (says lord Clarendon in his own life) "was a younger brother of Godolphin,+ but by the provision left by his father, and by the death of a younger brother, liberally supplied for a very good education, and for a chearful subsistence in any course of life he proposed to himself. There was never so great a mind and spirit contained in so little room; so large an understanding, and so unrestrained a fancy, in so very small a body; so that the lord Falkland used to say merrily, that he thought it was a great ingredient into his friendship for Mr. Godolphin, that he was pleased to be found in his company, where *he* was the properer man; and it may be, the very remarkableness of his little person made the sharpness of his wit and the composed quickness of his judgment and understanding, the more notable. He had spent some years in France and in the Low Countries and accompanied the earl of Leicester in his ambassage into Denmark, before he resolved to be quiet and attend some promotion in the court, where his excellent disposition, and manners, and extraordinary qualifications, made him very acceptable. Though every body loved his company very well, yet he loved very much to be alone, being in his constitution inclined somewhat to melancholy and to retirement among his books; and was so far from being active that he was contented to be reproached by his friends with

* From a MS. in the College of Arms, 2 D 14.

† The owners of this estate, though not ennobled, were, from the Conquest, called *Lords of Godolphin*.

laziness ; and was of so nice and tender a composition, that a little rain or wind would disorder him, and divert him from any short journey he had most willingly proposed to himself: insomuch as when he had rid abroad with those in whose company he most delighted, if the wind chanced to be in his face, he would, after a little pleasant murmuring, suddenly turn his horse, and go home. Yet the civil war no sooner began, (the first approaches to which he discovered as soon as any man by the proceedings in parliament, where he was a member, and opposed with great indignation,) than he put himself into the first troops which were raised in the west for the king; and bore the uneasiness and fatigue of winter marches with an exemplary courage and alacrity; and by too brave a pursuit of the enemy into an obscure village in Devonshire, he was shot with a musket; with which (without saying any word more than—*Oh God I am hurt,*) he fell dead from his horse, to the excessive grief of his friends, who were all that knew him, and the irreparable damage of the publick."

This event, with some little variation, is thus recorded by the same writer in his history of the rebellion:

"In those necessary and brisk expeditions, in falling upon Chagford, a little town in the south of Devon, before day, the king lost Sidney Godolphin, a young gentleman of incomparable parts, who being of a constitution more delicate and unacquainted with contentions, upon his observation of the wickedness of those men in the house of commons, of which he was a member, out of the pure indignation of his soul against them, and conscience to his country, had, with the first, engaged himself with that party in the west; and though he thought not fit to take command in a profession he had not willingly chosen, yet as his advice was of great authority with all the commanders, being always one in the council of war, and whose notable abilities they had still use of in their civil transactions, so he exposed his person to all action, travel, and hazard; and by too forward engaging himself in this last, received a mortal shot by a musket, a little above the knee, of which he died in the instant; leaving the misfortune of his death

upon a place, which could never otherwise have had a mention to the world. —This happened about the end of January [1642-3.]” He was buried in the chancel of the church of Okehampton in Devonshire, on the 10th of February following.

Sidney Godolphin became a commoner of Exeter college in Oxford in the beginning of the year 1624, from whence, after remaining there for three years, he removed to one of the inns of court, the common mode of education at that time even for those that did not mean to pursue the law as a profession : he afterwards (as lord Clarendon has mentioned) travelled into foreign countries, and after his return was elected member for Helston in Cornwall, in the parliament which began April 13th, 1640, and again in the long parliament, which met in November in the same year. Though of very different sentiments from the famous Thomas Hobbes, he lived in intimacy with him, and by his last will bequeathed the sum of £200 to that celebrated philosopher, who in the preface to his *Leviathan*, pays this grateful tribute to his memory : “ There is not any virtue that disposeth a man either to the service of God, or to the service of his country, to civil society or to private friendship, that did not manifestly appear in his conversation, not as acquired by necessity, or affected upon occasion, but inherent and shining in a generous constitution of his nature.” And in another place he thus speaks of him : “ I have known clearness of judgment, and largeness of fancy, strength of reason and graceful elocution ; a courage for the war and a fear for the laws, and all eminently in one man ; and that was my most noble friend Mr. Sidney Godolphin, who hating no man, nor hated of any, was unfortunately slain in the beginning of the late civil war, in a public quarrel, by an undiscerned and undiscerning hand.”

This high eulogy so exactly suits a deservedly respected character of the present day, (the member for Norwich,)* whose manly and disinterested

* So highly is Mr. Windham respected, and such an addition has the part which he has acted at a very critical conjuncture made to the reputation which all his former publick conduct and his private virtues had acquired, that in the present session, it was a matter of debate whether he was not one of the first characters in Europe ; and the public voice, both within and without the House, has decided the question in the affirmative.

conduct in parliament, in opposition to French principles and the worst of all despotisms, the despotism of the mob, has justly endeared him to all his countrymen, that had not the author and the occasion been mentioned, it should seem to have been written expressly to delineate him. It cannot but preserve the memory of Sidney Godolphin to all future time, and make us lament that the world should have been deprived of such a man at the early age of three and thirty. Lest however any inferences should be drawn to his prejudice, as if there were any similarity of principles between him and the philosopher of Malmsbury, the noble historian, already quoted, has taken care in his observations on the *Leviathan*, to guard against such a conclusion. "I would be very willing (says he) to preserve the just testimony which he [Hobbes] gives to the memory of Sidney Godolphin, who deserved all the eulogy that he gives of him, and whose untimely loss in the beginning of the war was too lively an instance of the inequality of the contention, when such an estimable treasure was ventured against dirty people of no name, and whose irreparable loss was lamented by all who pretended to virtue. But I find myself tempted to add, that of all men living there were no two more unlike than Mr. Godolphin and Mr. Hobbes, in the modesty of nature and integrity of manners; and therefore it will be too reasonably suspected that the freeness of the legacy rather put him in mind of that noble gentleman to mention him in the fag-end of his book very improperly, and in a huddle of many unjustifiable and wicked particulars, when he had more seasonable occasion to have mentioned him in many other parts," &c.*

In a small tract of the last age, entitled *A narrative of some Passages relating to the Long Parliament*,† we find a saying of this gentleman, which every man who wishes to maintain and preserve our excellent constitution, will approve; and which may teach those who are so clamourous for change and innovation, not to risk the loss of the many blessings they possess, by aiming at imaginary and unattainable perfection. When Sir John Hotham had seized on the town of Kingston upon Hull, the king (says the writer abovementioned) "was retired to the city of York, as a place of more

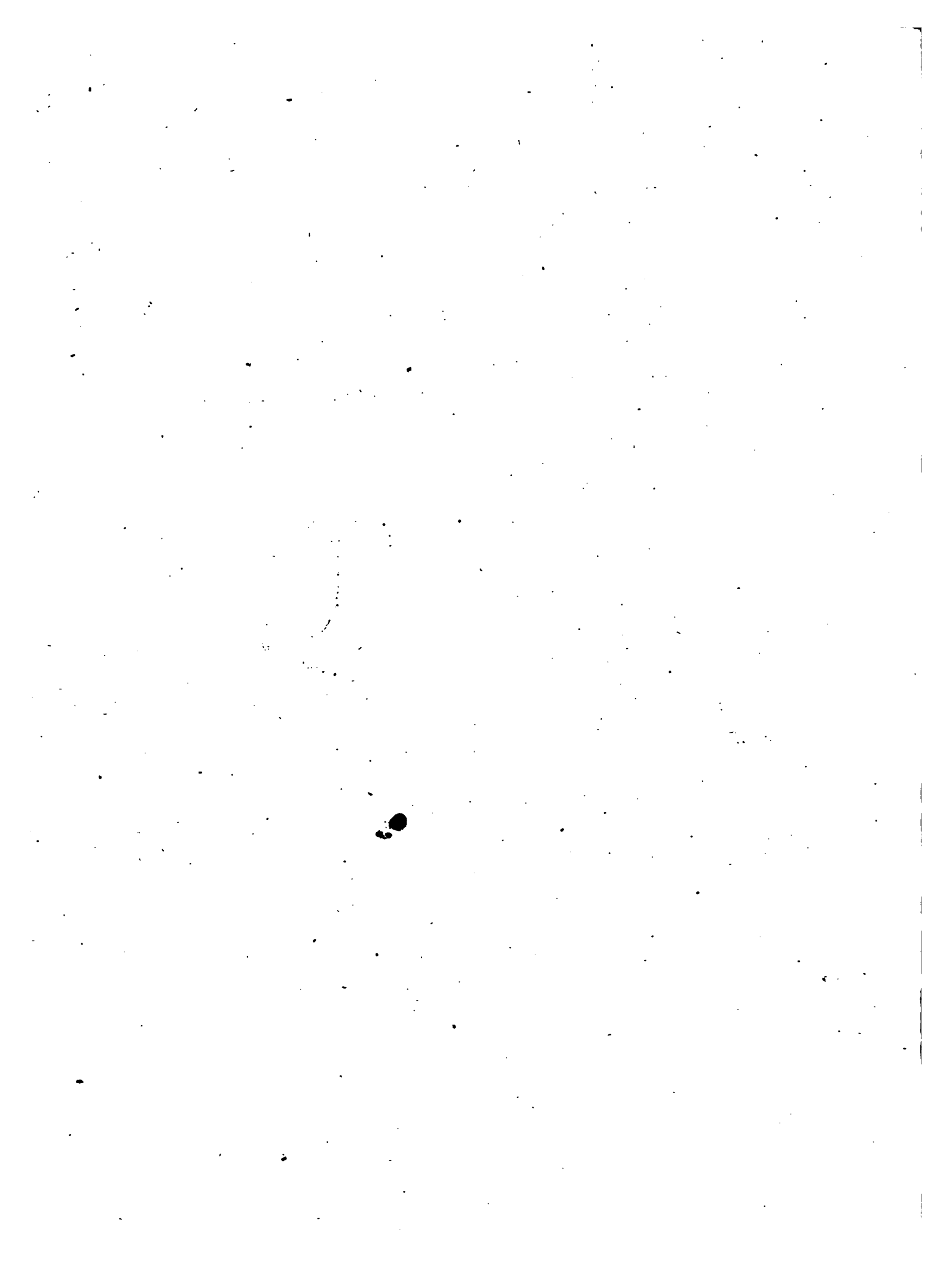
* View and Survey of Mr. Hobbes's *Leviathan*, 1676.

† 12mo. 1670.

safety than nearer to London; and there first of all the warrants of Parliament being sent by express messengers for *delinquents*, (by them so styled,) were flatly disobeyed; which was no unwelcome news to the great managers of affairs at Westminster; for they pretended such obstruction of justice to be a justifiable and sufficient ground for the raising of forces. When the opposition was grown to this height, his majesty judged it fit, that such members of both houses as had resolved against the parliament should withdraw themselves; and one of the last that continued sitting in the House of Commons was *Mr. Sidney Godolphin*, who for a farewell declared that by a war the parliament would expose itself to unknown dangers; for said he, "*When the cards are shuffled, no man knows what the game will be:*" which was afterwards found by the parliament to be true, "WHEN THEIR ARMY BECAME THEIR MASTERS."

Sidney Godolphin was an intimate friend of Waller, and a very elegant poet. From Suckling's *Session of the Poets*, in which he is called "*little Sid,*" and desired not to write *so strong*, he should seem to have written some satirical verses about that time. The only poetical pieces of his which we recollect in print, are, *Cupid's Pastime*, which may be found in the fourth volume of Dryden's *Miscellanies*, p. 274; *The Passion of Dido for Æneas*, translated from the fourth *Æneid*, by him and Waller, originally published in 1658, and reprinted in the same volume; and an Epitaph on Lady Rich, which Fenton has preserved in his Notes on that poet. After his death Wood tells us, some of his compositions fell into the hands of a Mr. Davies, who married a lady to whom Sidney Godolphin had paid his addresses, who was sister to Charles Berkley Viscount Fitzharding.—A volume of his Poems in manuscript is, we are informed, in the collection of Edmund Malone, Esq.

* * * In our account of SIR JOHN GLANVILLE, p. 35, we inadvertently neglected to direct the attention of our readers to his admirable speech on the Petition of Right, in the year 1628, Rushworth's Collection, vol. 1, p. 574; which by an able writer is characterized as "one of the most nervous, spirited, and masterly pieces of oratory in the English language."



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HENRY JERMYN EARL OF ST ALBANS

*From the Original by St. Peter Leby.
in the Possession of the Late George Drummond Esq; at Storrers.*

H E N R Y J E R M Y N,
E A R L O F S T. A L B A N S.

OF this nobleman, who made a considerable figure in two reigns, and is supposed to have been married to a queen of England, little is known. For the few particulars concerning him, which we have been able to collect, we are chiefly indebted to Dugdale and Clarendon.

“ It cannot (says Dugdale)* be easily forgot, that the distresses into which our late Sovereign King Charles the First was miserably cast by that grand defection of his subjects in the year 1642; were such, as that the fidelity of those who in those turbulent times stood firm and stedfast to him, rendered itself the more estimable: Of which number Henry Jermyn, second son to Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbroke in the county of Suffolk, Knight, and Treasurer of the Household to that King (of blessed memory) was not the least: who being then Master of the Horse to the Queen, spared neither pains nor charge in obtaining arms and ammunition from foreign parts, in order to his service; besides the exposal of himself to no little hazard in attending on her royal person into England; landing her at Burlington in Yorkshire [Feb. 22, 1642-3] and thence with all the power he could there raise, in conducting her safe through the enemy's quarters, unto his Majesty at Oxford.

For which respect, he was by letters patent, bearing date at Oxford, 3d Sept. in the nineteenth year of his reign, advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury *in Com. Suff.* with limitation of that honour, for lack of issue of his own body lawfully begotten, unto Thomas his elder brother, and the heirs male of his body.

As also, since that time, attending her again out of England, and with great fidelity and prudence governing her small family, in those woeful times, for full sixteen years; being likewise one of the Privy Council to

* *Baronage of England.*

our present Sovereign King Charles the Second in foreign parts, where he was employed in sundry embassies to the King of France, which he performed with great diligence, wisdom, and fidelity;—in consideration thereof, he was, by other letters patent, bearing date at Breda in Brabant, 27 *Apr. an.* 1660, in the twelfth year of his reign, (and but few weeks preceding his happy restoration) created Earl of St. Albans *in Com. Hertf.* and afterwards constituted Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household."

In the grand rebellion he raised a regiment, and was wounded in the arm by a pistol-shot, in a skirmish previous to the first battle of Newbury in September, 1643. He afterwards (July, 1644) went to France, and continued there till the restoration; soon after which period he was sent (July 13, 1660) to conduct the queen-mother to England. Cowley and Sir Wm. D'Avenant were patronized by him while he was at Paris, and the former lived in his family. Several of his letters may be found in *The Cabinet of Lord George Digby opened*, 4to. 1646.

Though lord Clarendon has not given a character of the earl of St. Albans, something of his opinion of this nobleman may be gathered from the following slight mention of him, in the continuation of his history: "The next morning, which was the last day that the Queen was to stay, [Jan. 1, 1660-61] the Earl of St. Albans visited the chancellor, with all those *compliments, professions, and protestations*, which were natural to him, and which he did really believe every body else thought to be very sincere; for he had that kindness for himself, that he thought every body did believe him."†

It has been generally thought that he was privately married to queen Henrietta Maria, but at what period their union took place we are unable to ascertain. She died at Columbe in France, Aug. 31, 1669. On the 13th of May, 1671, he was appointed lord chamberlain of the household, which employment he held till Sept. 11, 1674; and May 29, 1672, he was installed a knight of the garter. He died in Dec. 1683.

† *Clar. Contin.* vol. ii. p. 75.

1871



R. Clapp. Sculp.
1795. April. 7. 1795 by Ed. Harding

JOSIAH TUCKER, D.D. DEAN OF GLUCESTER.

— *patris aperit Cassandra futuris*
ora, Dei iussu, non unquam credita Tonantis
7. 40.

J O S I A H T U C K E R, D. D.

D E A N O F G L O U C E S T E R.

HAD this acute politician and excellent citizen lived in Greece or in Rome, he would have had statues and altars raised to him. From his earliest youth he appears to have been a friend to his country and the universe :

Non sibi, sed toti genitum se credere mundo.

Whether he writes against the barbarous custom of throwing at cocks, or whether against a war that cost this country forty thousand men, the Americans eighty thousand, and incurred an additional debt to England of eighty millions, benignity, good sense, and good intention, ever guide his pen. Whether he reprobates some errors that may have crept into our excellent religious establishment, or any absurd and monopolizing practices that may have infested our commerce, the same acuteness, the same philanthropy pervade all. However a friend he may have been in his writings to an establishment in religious opinions, he has been an equal friend to universal toleration. His fate, indeed, has been that of the Trojan Prophetess—

——— *fatis aperit Cassandra futuris*
Ora, Dei jussu non unquam credita Teucris.

It seems as if in a mind of energy the train of thinking was laid, and that there wanted only a spark to set it on fire. The dean was led to commercial speculations perhaps by a circumstance which took place in the little sea-port town of Aberystwith, where he lived in early life. The town was divided into partizans of the House of Hanover and the House of Stuart. The latter, to gain over the inhabitants to their cause, used to tell them, that if their prince (as the Pretender was then called) came in,

they should be all smugglers. This assertion staggered a little our young politician, who, on turning it in his mind saw plainly, that if they were *all* smugglers, it could not be worth any one's while to smuggle, as they would be all upon the same footing.—Divinity has no less than politics occupied the great mind of this excellent man, in spite of the well known sarcasm of his sarcastic bishop, who knowing the manliness of mind and strength of understanding of Dr. Tucker, was very anxious that he should not become his dean. How compleatly religion and trade can go together, and how subservient they may be made to each other's advantage; the dean has made very clear, when he says in one of his sermons, that trade employs the mind, and keeps it out of idleness; and that religion purifies the heart, and gives a sanction to morality.

In these times of discontent and wildness of political theories, it would seem well worth while to reprint some of the dean's treatises on government, which are now become scarce. The dean has had the honour of beholding himself burnt in effigy in his native town of Bristol, for endeavouring to promote the interests of its trade and manufactures; he had, too, in the same city, the honour soon afterwards of entering it in his carriage drawn by the inhabitants. As he was not depressed by the one, he was as little elated by the other.—Conscious of his own integrity and purity of intention, he might have exclaimed with Horace,

“ *Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ,*

“ *Intaminatis fulget honoribus :*

“ *Nec sumit, aut ponit secures*

“ *Arbitrio popularis auræ.*”

The dean's principal theological works are, a volume of excellent Sermons, 8vo.

An Apology for the Church of England.

Two Letters to the Rev. Dr. Kippis.

Religious Intolerance no Part either of the Mosaic or Christian Dispensation.

A Brief and Dispassionate View of the Difficulties respectively attending the Trinitarian, Arian, and Socinian Systems.

Four Sermons.

A List of Dr. TUCKER's Political Tracts:

Enquiry concerning Spirituous Liquors,	—	8vo.	1751
Reflections on Naturalization, Part I.	—	8vo.	1751
Ditto, — Part II.	—	—	1752
Letter concerning Naturalization,	—	—	1753
Ditto, — Part II.	—	8vo.	1753
Essay on the Trade of Great Britain and France,		8vo.	1753
Instructions for Travellers,	—	4to.	1757
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Letter to Edmund Burke,	—	8vo.	1775
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Cui Bono, or Enquiry into the Benefits of the War,		8vo.	1782
Plan of Pacification	—	8vo.	1782
Four Letters to the Earl of Shelburne,	—	8vo.	1783
On the low Price of coarse Wools,	—	8vo.	1783
On the Commercial Union between Great Britain and Ireland,		8vo.	1785

This excellent man is now in his eighty-first year, and having occasion in a letter to a friend of his, written not long since, to mention the present government, or rather anarchy of France, he says, " I profess myself a friend to *peace* in general, and I am sorry to find that the *ruling* powers of France have so little understood their own interest as to stir up *universal war*."

The dean in all his writings has been ever an enemy to war, that scourge of the human race; and in one of his letters to a friend, written a few years since, he says, " I am a well wisher to all mankind, and am sorry to find that the *Spaniards and the English are so blind to their own interests, as not to perceive that the *cultivation of their own countries* in Europe is of much more consequence to each of them, than the most splendid victories, in order to obtain *waste lands in foreign regions.*"

* Written in the autumn of 1789, when there was some danger of a war between Spain and England.

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GILBERT SHELDON, ARCH BISHOP of CANTERBURY.

From an Original Picture in the Possession of John Simes.

GILBERT SHELDON,

ONE of the brightest ornaments of the church, and, indeed, of human nature, was born in 1598; in 1613 he was entered of Trinity-college, and in 1622 elected fellow of All Souls, Oxford. On his taking orders he became chaplain to Thomas lord Coventy, keeper of the great seal; who so highly valued him, both for his polemical and political endowments, that he gave him a prebend of Gloucester, and recommended him to the notice of king Charles I. His talents and goodness soon procured him the favour of that monarch, who made him clerk of the closet, and presented him to the vicarage of Hackney in Middlesex: he was also rector of Ickford in Buckinghamshire, and of Newington in Oxfordshire. In 1635 he was chosen warden of All-Souls college; and his estimation for learning and piety continually encreasing, it was intended that he should be made master of the Savoy-hospital and dean of Westminster: but the civil wars breaking out prevented these marks of respect from being at that time shewn him. Throughout the unhappy contest between Charles and his Parliament, the virtuous Sheldon continued firm in his attachment to the royal cause; and was one of the chaplains sent for by the king to attend his commissioners at the famous, though ineffectual, treaty at Uxbridge: where the warmth of his arguments in favour of the church of England drew upon him the resentment of the parliamentarians to that degree, as to cause them to send their visitors to eject him from his wardenship, to take possession of his lodgings by force, and to imprison him, that his eminence and influence in the University might not obstruct their violent proceedings. He was, however, set at liberty at the end of six months by the reforming committee, with these provisos; that he should never come within five miles of Oxford; that he should not go to the

King in the Isle of Wight ; and that he should give security to appear before them, at fourteen days warning, whenever he should be required so to do.

On the death of his ill-fated royal master, the afflicted servant retired to a studious retreat at Shelston in Derbyshire, where he continued till the restoration ; when he was again called forth to public notice and reward : being replaced in his wardenship of All-Souls college, made master of the Savoy hospital, and dean of the Chapel-royal. Nor were these thought sufficient recompenses for his merits, services, and sufferings ; for, on the translation of the pious Juxon to the see of Canterbury, Sheldon was promoted to that of London ; and on the death of that amiable divine, in 1663, his benevolent heart, public spirit, prudent conduct, and exemplary piety, meriting the highest station in the church, he was elevated to that arch-bishoprick ; and, superior to selfish considerations of safety, during the time of the plague, in 1665, resided at his palace at Lambeth, administering comfort to the diseased.

His last earthly honour was conferred on him in 1667, when he was chosen chancellor of the University of Oxford ; in which year he irrecoverably lost the King's favour, by advising him to put away his favourite mistress, Barbara Villiers, afterwards duchess of Cleveland. He soon after retired from public business, spending the remainder of his days chiefly at his palace at Croydon ; sometimes visiting that at Lambeth ; at which latter he died Nov. 9, 1677, aged nearly 80 years : he was buried, according to his own directions, in a very private manner, in the church of St. John the Baptist at Croydon, Nov. 16, 1677, against the south wall of which, in the bishop's chancel, as it is sometimes called, is a splendid monument to his memory ; the figure of the archbishop, which is of white marble, is a very fine piece of sculpture, in a recumbent posture ; a mitre on the head, a crosier in the right hand, the left elbow resting on a pillow, the left hand supporting the head.

On a tablet above the statue of the Archbishop, is the following inscription ;

- “ Fortiter et suaviter.*
“ Hic jacet
“ Gilbertus Sheldon,
“ Antiquá Sheldoniorum familiá
“ In agro Staffordiensi natus, Oxonií
“ bonis literis enutritus,
“ S. Sæ. Theologiæ Doctor insignis ;
“ Col. Omnium Animarum custos prudens et fidelis,
“ Academiæ Cancellarius munificentissimus,
“ Regii Oratorii Clericus
“ Car. I mo. B mo. Martyri charissimus.
“ Sub serenissimo R. Carolo II do,
“ MDCLX, magno illo instaurationis anno,
“ Sacelli Palatini Decanus,
“ Londinensis Episcopus ;
“ MDCLXII, in secretioris concilii ordinem
“ cooptatus :
“ MDCLXIII, ad dignitatis Archiepiscopalis apicem
“ euectus
“ Vir
“ Omnibus negotiis par, omnibus titulis superior,
“ In rebus adversis magnus, in prosperis bonus,
“ Utriusque fortunæ dominus ;
“ Pauperum parens,
“ Literatorum patronus,
“ Ecclesiæ stator.
“ De tanto viro
“ Pauca dicere non expedit ; multa non opus est ;
“ Norunt præsentés ; posteri vix credent ;
“ Octogenarius
“ Animam piam et cælo maturam
“ Deo reddidit
“ V. id. Novembris.
“ MDCLXVII.”

However studious and learned this admirable prelate was known to be, he published nothing but a Sermon preached before the King at Whitehall, upon June 28, 1660, being the day of solemn thanksgiving for the happy return of his majesty, on Psalm xviii. 49 ; in which single instance only his loyalty overcame his modesty : but, his almost unbounded acts of munificence and charity, among which may be particularized the erection of the sumptuous and magnificent theatre at Oxford ; the relief of the necessitous in the time of the plague, and the redemption of Christian slaves, wherein he expended no less a sum than £66,000, will preserve and sanctify his memory, while great and good deeds shall be thought worthy of regard !

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MICHAELL MOHUN.

from an Original Picture in the Collection of his Grace the Duke of Dorset.

Pub. July 19. 1792. by R. S. Harding Pall Mall.

M I C H A E L M O H U N ,

THE great Æsopus of the English stage, was bred to the profession of an actor; having, as we learn from Wright in his *Historia Histrionica*, when a boy, been apprentice to Christopher Beeston (a contemporary with Shakspeare) at the Cockpit in Drury Lane: where as was then the custom for boys and young men, he played female characters, in 1640 he performed Bellamonte in Shirley's *Love's Cruelty*, which part he resumed after the restoration.

On the breaking out of the civil war between Charles I. and his Parliament, with the consequent shutting up of the theatres, and dispersion of the players; Mohun, with many, indeed most of the English actors then existing, became a volunteer in defence of his sovereign: and at the battle of Edgehill, 1642; in which the King was victorious, the major, under whom he served, and by whose side he bravely fought, being shot, our young cavalier immediately and essentially supplied his place; for which he was afterwards rewarded with the permanent rank he had, *pro tempore*, so gallantly sustained.

During the protectorate, Wright says, Mohun served in Flanders, where he received pay as a major; but according to that stage-historian, he was only a captain in the royal army. Gibber, in his *Apology*, says that "Mohun and Hart had severally borne the King's commission of Major and Captain in the civil wars."

After the restoration of Charles II. he became one of a new-formed company, composed of the collected relicks of all the old ones; and acted at the Bull, in St. John-street: then at a *New House*, as Downes terms it, in Gibbon's Tennis court, in Vere-Street, Clare-Market; and in 1663, at the new theatre in Drury-lane; where Mohun and his associates were first honoured with the title of *His Majesty's Company of Comedians*: the principal

sharers in which company, Mohun, Hart, &c. it is recorded by Wright, gained £1000 per annum each, on a division of the profits. Here major Mohun, as from this period he is styled by Downes, and the dramatic poets of the time, grew celebrated for his excellent performance of an extensive and various list of principal characters, in tragedy and comedy ; among which were Iago, and Cassius, in Shakspeare's *Othello* and *Julius Cæsar* ; Volpone, Face, Truewit, and Cethegus, in Jonson's *Fox*, *Alchemist*, *Silent Woman*, and *Catiline* ; Mardonius, Melantius, Leon, and Valentine, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *King and no King*, *Maid's Tragedy*, *Rule a Wife, &c.* and *Wit without Money* ; the Traytor, in Shirley's *tragedy* so called ; Clytus, and Mithridates, in Lee's *Rival Queens*, and *King of Pontus* ; Ventidius, in Dryden's *All for Love, &c.* and Pinchwife, in Wycherley's *Country Wife*. In Downes's *Roscius Anglicanus* it is said, that " he was eminent for Volpone, Face, Melantius, Mardonius, Cassius, Clytus, Mithridates, &c. and that an eminent poet [Nat Lee] seeing him act this last, vented suddenly this saying : *Oh Mohun, Mohun ! thou little man of mettle, if I should write a hundred plays, I'd write a part for thy mouth* ; in short, in all his parts, he was most accurate and perfect." Rymer in *The Tragedies of the Last Age considered*, says, " We may remember (however we find this scene of Melanthius and Amintor written in the book) that at the theatre we have a good scene acted ; there is work cut out, and both our Æsopus and Roscius are on the stage together : whatever defect may be in Amintor and Melanthius, Mr. Hart and Mr. Mohun are wanting in nothing. To these we owe what is pleasing in the scene ; and to this scene we may impute the success of *The Maid's Tragedy*." Such an encomium from so caustic a critic as Rymer, outweighs a hundred milky panegyrics. Hart and Mohun were the two great luminaries of the theatrical hemisphere ; but the latter seems to have been preferred, at least on one occasion, by Charles II. who, seeing them both perform in a new play, said that Mohun, or Moon, as his name was usually pronounced, shone like the sun, and Hart like the moon.

Hart, who is supposed to have been Shakspeare's great nephew, having the advantage of a tall and handsome person, with a mellifluous voice,

played Cassio, Amintor, Marc Antony, Alexander, &c. while Mohun, who, as we learn from Lee's exclamation, was a "little man," sensibly assumed such characters only, as in general did not require those endowments: that they mutually adorned the stage, instructing as well as delighting their auditors, we are assured by the following elegant compliment paid to their respective merits in the 99th Tatler.

"My old friends, Hart and Mohun, the one by his natural and proper force, the other by his great skill and art, never failed to send me home full of such ideas as affected my behaviour, and made me insensibly more courteous and humane to my friends and acquaintance."

In a note on Steele's *Theatre*, large 8vo. 1791, p. 4, it is said that "Mohun was particularly remarkable for the dignity of his deportment and graceful manner of treading the stage." It is also observed therein, that "the Earl of Rochester reproaches the comedians of the Duke of York's company for their vain attempts to ape his excellencies, and ridiculing his defects, the consequences of age and infirmity," in the subjoined lines.

"Through-pac'd ill actors may, perhaps, be cur'd;
 "Half players, like half wits, can't be endur'd.
 "Yet these are they, who durst expose the age
 "Of the great Wonder of the *English* stage. [Major Mohun.
 "Whom Nature seem'd to form for your delight,
 "And bid him speak, as she bid *Shakespear* write.
 "Those blades indeed are cripples in their art,
 "Mimick his foot, but not his speaking part.
 "Let them the *Traytor* or *Volpone* try;
 "Could they — —
 "Rage like *Cethegus*, or like *Cassius* die,
 "They ne'er had sent to *Paris* for such fancies,
 "As monsters' heads and merry *Andrew's* dances."

By merry *Andrew* is meant Mons. *St. Andre*, as appears from a tract by Gildon, called *A Comparison between the two Stages*, 1702. "The late

Duke of Monmouth was a good judge of dancing, and a good dancer himself; when he returned from France, he brought with him *St. Andre*, then the best master in France; the Duke presented him to the stage, the stage, to gratify the Duke, admitted him, and the Duke himself thought he might prove a mighty advantage to 'em, though he had nobody else of his opinion: a day was published in the bills for him to dance, but not one more besides the Duke and his friends came to see him; the reason was, the plays were then so good, and Hart and Mohun acted 'em so well, that the audience would not be interrupted for so short a time, tho' 'twas to see the best master in Europe."

On the union of the king's and the duke's companies in 1682, according to Downes, though Cibber says it was in 1684, Hart retired from the stage; but Mohun continued to perform till, at least, 1685, when he appeared in the character of Lord Burleigh, in Bank's *Unhappy Favourite*.

When major Mohun was born, and when he died, are unknown; of his parentage we are also uninformed, but that is of little consequence; he having, by his merit as an actor, and his valour as an officer, left a double fame behind him; whilst many, who inherited wealth and titles, have scarcely left a trace of their existence: unless, like the loathsome slug, a sordid slime mark their once devious way!

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ROBERT NIXON.
the Cheshire Prophet.

From an Original Picture in the Possession of Owen Salisbury Brereton, Esq.

Pub. July 16. 1799. by E. & S. Harding, Pall Mall.

ROBERT NIXON,

WHOSE prophecies have been so long celebrated, lived in the reign of king James I. and was a mere ideot; he was employed by several farmers, followed the plough all day, and afforded them merriment at night: he was a short, squab fellow, with a great head, and goggle eyes; used to drivel as he spoke, which was in a hoarse voice, and very rarely; had a particular spite against children, and would frequently run after them to beat them. The people had a strange reverence for his stupidity, not only relying implicitly on his predictions, but imagining even his silence to be portentous.

He was at length taken into the house of Thomas Cholmondley, of Vale Royal, Cheshire, Esq; where he lived when he composed his famous prophecies, which he is said to have delivered with the gravity and solemnity of an oracle; it being observed that, though he could not speak intelligibly when uninspired, in uttering his prophecies he spoke plainly and sensibly.

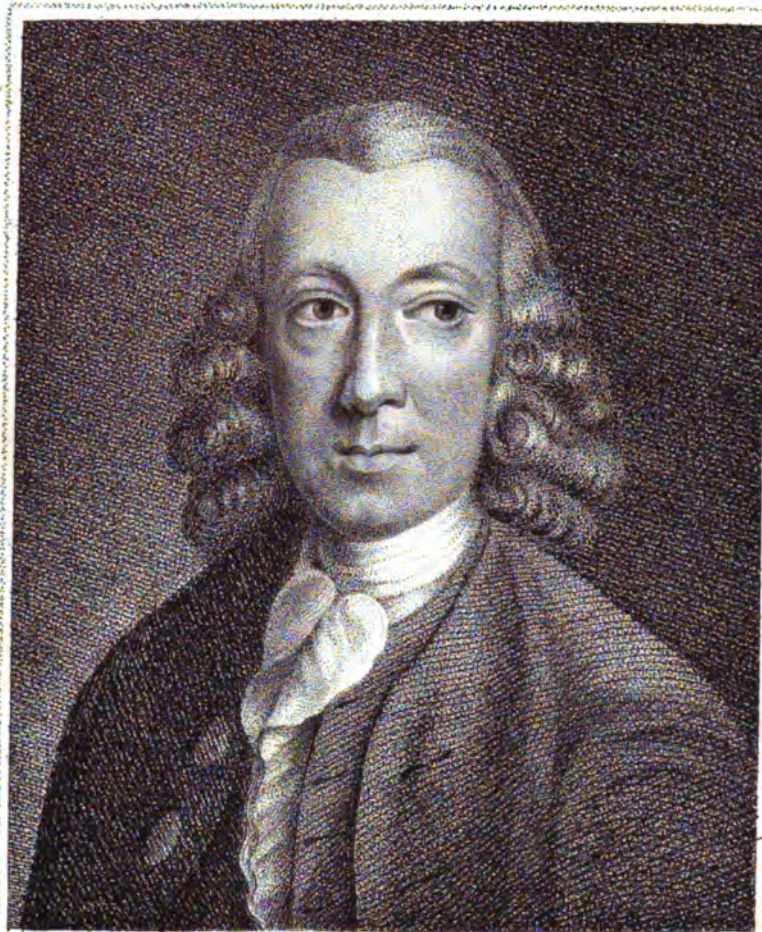
The most remarkable of his predictions are supposed to have had relation to the civil war between king Charles I. and his parliament; the death of that monarch; the exile and restoration of Charles II; the abdication of James II. and the consequent revolution.

Nixon's prophetic fame reaching the ears of James I. he ordered him to be brought to London, that he might see so extraordinary a personage. On being informed of the honour intended him, he wept bitterly, and begged that he might not be taken to court; giving for a reason, that "*he should be starved there:*" which, notwithstanding every precaution, tradition says really happened; the officer to whose care he was assigned, going in a hurry with the king from Whitehall to Theobalds, leaving Nixon locked up without provisions: by which accident he was unfortunately starved to death.

Subjoined is the account the present owner of the painting, from which the print of Nixon has been engraved, has been pleased to give of the accident that put it into his possession.

“ Being on a visit to Mr. Cholmondley of Vale Royal in Cheshire, and caught in a shower of rain on horseback about a mile before I got there, I went into a cottage near the road ; and stepping on a piece of canvas at the door, I thought it particular there : so, taking it in my hand, I found on the side next the ground the face I sent you ; which being so odd a one, I asked some account of it ; to which the woman [of the cottage] answered, *Lord ! it is our Nixon's head, which was thrown out of the Hall-house the other day, and I brought it home.* From her I purchased it.”

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Brooke Esq.

Engr. by K. M. Harding July 16, 1779, N. 1792, Engr. Hall.

Giampa. Scitini

HENRY BROOKE ESQ^R,

from the Original Picture in the Collection of H. Harding Pall Mall.

HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

WAS a native of Ireland; he had a paternal estate in the county of Cavan, and enjoyed the post of barrack-master of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

During the rebellion in 1745, he published "*The Farmer's Letters*" in Ireland, written in imitation of Swift's "*Drapier's Letters*," which gained him great reputation.

He was the author of *Gustavus Vasa*, a tragedy of much merit; first rehearsed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, in 1738; but, on account of some patriotic passages in it, prohibited by the then lord chamberlain: in consequence of which it was published by subscription, and produced to Mr. Brooke above a thousand pounds. Having undergone some alterations, it was afterwards acted at Dublin, under the title of *The Patriot*.

The Earl of Westmoreland, a tragedy, founded on the first Danish invasion of this island: acted with applause at Dublin in the year 1741 and 1754, under the different titles of *The Betrayer of his Country* and *Injured Honour*.

Jack the Giant-Queller, a satirical opera, performed at Dublin in 1748; interdicted by government after the first night: altered, and reproduced on the Irish stage in 1754.

The Earl of Essex, a tragedy, acted at Dublin in 1752; and at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, in 1761, with considerable success.

"The representative of the Earl, [the father of our modern Congreve] during the run of the piece, being in conversation with Dr. Johnson, was loud in the praise of Mr. Brooke's sentiments and poetry. The doctor, who had neither read nor seen the work recommended, desired to be furnished with some specimen of its excellence. On this Mr. Sheridan repeated the tag at the end of the first act, concluding with this line:

To rule o'er freemen, should themselves be free.

This mode of reasoning, observed the Doctor, is conclusive in such a degree, that it will lose nothing of its force, even though we should apply it to a more familiar subject, as follows:

Who drives fat oxen, should himself be fat.

So happy a parody ought always to attend the *crambe repetita* of the Earl of Essex. Mr. Brooke, indeed, when he republished his play took care to

change the line at which the ridicule had been pointed." *Biog. Dram.* v. 2, p. 97, 8. He was also author of *Anthony and Cleopatra*, *The Impostor*, *Cymbelline*, *Montezuma*, and *The Vestal Virgin*, tragedies; *The Contending Brothers*, a comedy; *The Charitable Association*, *The Female Officer*, and *The Marriage Contract*, comedies in two acts each, never acted; and *Ruth*, an oratorio. These pieces are all printed in his works in four volumes, 8vo. 1778.

The candid and ingenious editor of the *Biographia Dramatica* says, "Through the whole of Mr. Brooke's writings there breathes a strong spirit of liberty, and patriotic zeal, which, though the natural and inborn principle of every subject of these realms, may have subjected them to misrepresentation; and what is far from an uncommon case, rendered general sentiment suspected as particular reflection. His dramatic pieces in themselves, independent of these kind of considerations, though not to be ranked in the first class, have undoubtedly a considerable share of merit. His plots are ingeniously laid and well conducted, his characters not ill drawn, and his language bold and nervous; though it must be acknowledged in the last particular, the author at times seems to pay little regard to the correctness of measure, and to that polish which the language of tragedy ought to receive from harmony of numbers."

After all that has or can be said of Mr. Brooke's dramatic writings, his most popular work (which will be read and admired when, probably, the rest will be neglected, if not forgotten) is the novel of *The Fool of Quality*; This delightful tale is level to all capacities, and comes home to every bosom: if it rank not with *Tom Jones*, *Joseph Andrews*, *Roderick Random*, or *Peregrine Pickle*; it may surely stand beside, perhaps vie with, *The Man of Feeling*, and *The Vicar of Wakefield*.

The amiable author was born in 1706, and died in November, 1783. His father was the reverend William Brooke of Rantavan, rector of Killinkare Mullough Mybullough, and Licowie. His mother was a Digby. He was educated in Dublin, under Dr. Sheridan; from thence he went to Trinity college, and at the age of seventeen was removed to the Temple. He married his first cousin, who had been recommended to his care by his aunt when dying. After his marriage he went a second time to London, and wrote his poem of *Universal Beauty*, published 1735, and 1736, under the immediate eye of Mr. Pope. He practised the law but a short time. The latter part of his life passed entirely in a careful attendance on his wife (whose loss he severely felt), and his children; one of whom, Miss Brooke, has lately published a volume of translations from the Irish bards.

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G. Scott, Sculp.

DR. SAMUEL OGDEN.

from a Drawing in Crayons by C. Sharp of Cambridge.

after the Original by J. Vander Meyn.

Pub. Aug. 26. 1793. by R. S. Harding Pall Mall.

DR. SAMUEL OGDEN.

THIS learned and eminent divine was born at Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, July 28, 1716; at the Free-school of which town he received his education: he was admitted in King's college, Cambridge, in March, 1733; removed to St. John's, in the same university, in August, 1736; where, in the following year, he took the degree of B. A. and on March 24, 1739, was elected fellow.

In 1740 he was ordained deacon, at Chester, by the bishop of that diocese; and priest at Bugden in Huntingdonshire, by the bishop of Lincoln, in November, 1741: in which year he took the degree of M. A.

He was elected master of the Free Grammar School at Halifax in Yorkshire, in 1744; and was appointed, by Dr. Legh, the late Vicar there, to the curacies of Coley and Elland, both in that neighbourhood: the latter of which he held to the end of the year 1762.

In 1748 he became B. D. He resigned his school at Halifax in 1753, and went to reside at Cambridge; where, at the ensuing commencement in July, he was created D. D.

The late duke of Newcastle, then Chancellor of the university, being present at the exercise he performed, as appointed by the statutes, for the degree of doctor of divinity, was so highly pleased with it, as to be thereby induced soon after to present him to the vicarage of Damerham, in Wiltshire; a living the more valuable, as it was tenable with his fellowship.

In 1764 he was appointed Woodwardian professor; and in 1766 he exchanged, with consent of the duke of Newcastle, the living of Damerham for the rectory of Stansfield in Suffolk, in the presentation of the lord chancellor; and in June, the same year, the master and fellows of St. John's college presented him to the rectory of Lawford, in Essex: which two last-mentioned livings he held, together with his professorship, till his death.

During the latter part of his life he laboured under much bodily indisposition ; and, about a year before he died, as he was stepping into his chariot, was seized with a paralytic fit : from the effects of which he was judged to be in extreme danger.

The mental fortitude he displayed on this melancholy occasion, and the calmness with which he gave the necessary instructions, in case of his dissolution, could only proceed from a mind perfectly resigned to the wise dispensations of Providence, and the untrembling hope of happiness hereafter.

A second attack of the same disorder, which, after the first, he lived in constant expectation of, put a period to his existence, March 22, 1778, aged 62 years.

He was interred in the parish church of *The Holy Sepulchre* in Cambridge ; where he had preached for several years after his return to college, in 1753, to numerous auditories, chiefly composed of the younger members of that university.

He was author of two volumes of Sermons, the fourth edition of which was printed in 1788.

In common life, it is said, that there was a real or apparent rusticity attending his address, which disgusted those who were strangers to his character ; but this prejudice soon wore off, as the intimacy with him increased : and notwithstanding the sternness, and even ferocity, he would sometimes throw into his countenance, he was one of the most humane and tender-hearted men ever known.

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HENRY FITZROY,
DUKE of RICHMOND.

From a Miniature Picture in the Collection of the Earl of Orford, Strawberry Hill.

Pub. & Sold by E. & S. Harding, Pall Mall.

HENRY FITZROY,

DUKE OF RICHMOND,

WAS natural son to King Henry VIII. by the Lady Elizabeth Talbois, daughter of Sir John Blount, knight, and widow of Gilbert Lord Talbois, born at Blackmore in Essex. King Henry had a particular fondness for this child; at the age of six years, June 18th, 1525, (17 Henry VIII.) he was first made knight of the garter, then advanced to the dignity of earl of Nottingham, and the same day created duke of Richmond and Somerset, with the fee of £40 per annum; the ceremony being performed at the royal palace of Bridewell, in the city of London: July 28, of the same year, he was made admiral of England, Ireland, Normandy, &c. and, 19 Henry VIII. had a patent for his wardenship of the east, west, and middle marches towards Scotland. The lieutenancy of Ireland was also granted him, 22 Henry VIII. but, on account of his juvenile years, Sir William Skeffington was appointed his deputy. Leland informs us that he had a spirit turned to martial affairs, was master of the languages then in vogue, and had an excellent taste in polite literature; on which that learned antiquary compliments him in an hexastic prefixed to his *Collectanea*, vol. V.

Ad illustrissimum Henricum Ducem Richmontanum.

Quo Romana modo maiuscula littera pingi,
Pingi quo possit littera parua modo,
Hic liber ecce tibi signis monstrabit apertis
Princeps, Aonii spes et alunne gregis:
Qui tibi si placeat (quod certe spero futurum)
Maxima pro paruo munere dona dabis.

See Weever's *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, folio,
1631, p. 840; whence these lines are copied.

This taste, no doubt, was not a little improved by the mutual intercourse and emulation between the young duke and the celebrated Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, with whom he was educated at Windsor. In 1532 the fashion of the times removed them to Paris, to improve themselves in those studies they had first cultivated in England: in which year K. Henry crossing the sea with a royal train to Calais, to have an interview with K. Francis of France, Richmond attended by Surrey met him there: and such an affection grew between these noble youths, that, to cement the tie of friendship, the duke on their return married the earl's sister, Lady Mary Howard, daughter of Thomas Howard, third duke of Norfolk.

These nuptials were probably never consummated; the duke dying without issue at St. James's, Westminster, July 29,* 1536, (28 Henry VIII.) about the 17th year of his age. He was buried in Thetford monastery; but, at the dissolution, his bones were removed to Framlingham, with his monument, which now stands there on the north side of the altar. It has no inscription nor effigies; but at each corner is a figure holding a shield, and the instruments of the passion; the cornice is charged with compartments of old testament history. On the north side twice, and once on the south, are his wife's arms in a lozenge. At the east and west ends, and twice on the south side, his arms, *England*, with a baton sinister and *Talbois* on a scutcheon of pretence, impaling *Howard*; also *England* with *Talbois* in a garter ducally crowned.

A banner of his arms, impaled under a ducal coronet, with those of the Lady Mary Howard, is depicted in a book in the College of Arms, marked I 2, Standards, &c. in which he bears France and England quarterly, within a border also quarterly, 1. erminette, 2. and 3. compony or and azure; 4. gobony, argent and azure; over all, a baton sinister, argent; an escutcheon of pretence quarterly, gules, and vaire or and vert, charged with a lion rampant, argent; on a chief azure, a castle between two bucks heads cabossed, argent, *Talbois*.

His wife's arms are also, Howard, with the augmentation; 2. Brotherton; 3. Mowbray; and 4. Warren. This banner is supported by an ante-

* WEEVER says "the 22d of July."

lope, argent bezanty, horned, hooped, gorged with a ducal coronet, and chained, or. The same arms are also upon his stall in St. George's chapel in Windsor castle.—See Sandford's *Genealogical History*, 1677, p. 466.

The king, his wife, and friend, mourned exceedingly for the premature death of this amiable youth; it was long before the latter forgot the loss of this beloved associate of his early years, who so nearly resembled himself in genius, manners, and acquisitions: and who, had he lived, would probably have prevented the earl from falling a sacrifice to the fury of the king his father.

Among the works of the earl of Surrey is mentioned a poem on the death of the duke of Richmond, which we may conceive to have been tender in the extreme; but which, with some other pieces of the same elegant author, is unhappily lost.

In 1543 Surrey was confined to Windsor castle, for eating flesh in lent; contrary to the king's proclamation, Feb. 9, 1542: during which restraint he wrote the following pathetic elegy, lamenting the happier days passed there with young Fitzroy.

Prisoner in Windsor, he recounteth his pleasure there passed.

“ So cruell prison howe could betyde, alas!
 As proude Windsor: Where I in Lust and Joy,
 With a Kynges Sonne, my chyldysh yeres dyd passe,
 In greater feast, than Priams Sonnes of Troye:
 Where eche swete place returnes a tastfull sower:
 The large grene Courtes where we were wont to rove,
 Wyth Eyes cast up into the Maydens tower,
 And easy sighes such as folke draw in Love:
 The stately seates, the Ladies brighte of hewe;
 The Daunces short, long tales of greate delight,
 Wyth woordes and lookes, that Tygers could but rewe,
 Where eche of us dyd pleade the others ryghte.
 The palme play, where despoyled for the game,
 With dazed Eyes oft we by gleames of Love
 Have myst the Ball, and gote sighte of our Dame
 To bayte her Eyes, whyche kept the leads above
 The gravel ground, wythe sleeves tyde on the helme
 On fomyng horse, with swordes and friendly hartes;
 Wythe chere as though one shoulde another whelme
 Where we have fought, and chased oft wyth dartes.

With Silver droppes the meade yet spreade for ruthe,
 In active games of Nimbleness and Strength,
 Where we dyd strayne trayned wyth swarmes of youthe
 Our tender limmes, that yet shot up in lengthe.
 The secrete groves which oft we made resounde,
 Of pleasant playnte, and of our Ladies prayse,
 Recordyng oft what grace eche one had founde,
 What hope of spede, what dreade of long delayes.
 The wylde forreste, the clothed holtes with grene,
 With raynes availed and swiftly breathed horse;
 Wyth cry of Houndes and merry blastes betwene,
 Where we did chase the fearful hart of force.
 The wyde vales eke, that harborde us eche nyghte,
 Wherewyth, (alas) reviveth in my breste
 The swete accorde, such slepes as yet delyght,
 The pleasant dreames, the quyet bed of rest:
 The secret thoughtes imparted with such trust;
 The wanton talke, the dyvers change of playe;
 The Friendship sworne, eche promise kept so just,
 Wherewith we past the wynter nyghte away.
 And wyth thys thoughte, the bloud forsakes the face,
 The teares berayne my chekes of deadly hewe,
 The whyche as soone as sobbyng sighes, (alas!)
 Upsupped have, thus, I my playnt renewe:
 O place of blisse! renewer of my Woes!
 Give me accompt where is my noble fere,
 Whom in thy walles thou doest eche nyghte enclose,
 To other leese, but unto me most deare:
 Eccho (alas!) that doth my sorrow rewe,
 Returns thereto a hollowe sounde of playnt;
 Thus I alone, where all my freedome grewe,
 In pryson pyne, wythe bondage and restraynt:
 And with remembrance of the greater grieffe,
 To banishe the lesse I synd my chief reliefe."

"POEMS of *Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey*," printed for *W. Meares*,
 8vo. 1717, p. 12, collated with "SONGES AND SONNETTES,
*written by the Right Honourable Lord Henry Howard, late Earle
 of Surrey*." Imprinted by *Richard Tottell*, 1567. Reprinted
 by *E. Curll*, 8vo. 1717. *Surrey's* POEMS are said to have been
 printed in 1565, 1567, 1569, and 1585 or 1587.

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To his Grace the Duke of
TOXOPHILITE Society of London,
 a Celebrated Archer of the last
 in the Possession of that Society,
 his Grace's, & their Obed. Hum. S^{ts}



Leeds President, & the
 This Portrait of **SIR WILL. WOOD,**
 Century, from an Original Picture
 is Respectfully Inscribed by
 Servants. *J. & E. Harding.*

SIR WILLIAM WOOD.

THIS person was *Marshal to the Regiment of Archers*, as he informs us in a small volume published by himself, anno 1682, entituled "THE BOWMAN'S GLORY; OR, ARCHERY REVIVED; giving an account of the many signal Favours vouchsafed to Archers and Archery by those Renowned Monarchs, King Henry VIII. James, and Charles I. as by their several gracious commissions here recited may appear. With a brief relation of the Manner of the Archers marching on several days of solemnity." Maitland, in his *History of London*, says, that the title of *Sir* was given to William Wood as a compliment of his brethren archers for his dexterity in shooting. But it is more likely to have been conferred on him royally, as the titles of Duke of Shoreditch, Marquis of Clerkenwell, &c. were on some of his predecessors. He died September 4, 1691, aged 82 years, and was buried at St. James's Clerkenwell; having this Epitaph inscribed near his grave.

" Sir William Wood lyes very near this Stone,
" In's time in Archery excell'd by none ;
" Few were his equals, and this Noble Art
" Has suffer'd now in the most tender Part.
" Long did he live the Honour of the Bow,
" And his long Life to That alone did owe :
" But how can Art secure, or what can save
" Extreme Old Age from an appointed Grave ?
" Surviving Archers much his Loss lament,
" And in Respect bestowed this Monument,
" Where whistling Arrows did his Worth proclaim,
" And eternized his Memory and Name."

This is preserved in Webb's *Epitaphs*, 1775. vol. 1, p. 260.

Mr. Pennant, in his Account "OF London," 1790, p. 195, says, " Now we are on the outside of the Church, [St. James's, Clerkenwell] let me, in this revival of Archery, direct the attention of the brethren and sisters of the bow to the epitaph of Sir William Wood, a celebrated Archer, who died in 1691, æt. 82. May their longevity equal his ! but when they have made their last shot, I hope that the *Royal British BOWMEN* have provid- an abler bard to celebrate their skill, than fell to the lot of poor *William Wood.*"

This, it is imagined, alludes to the following lines prefixed to Wood's *Bowman's Glory.*

In Praise of Archery.

" Brave Archery, what Rapture shall I raise
" In giving thee thy merit, and due praise ?
" Divine thou art, as from the Gods begot :
" *Apollo* with an Arrow *Python* Shot,
" And *Cupid*, the fair *Venus* son, we know,
" Is always figur'd with his Shafts and Bow.
" The chaste *Diana* with her Nymphs in chase,
" Will with no other Arms their shoulders grace.
" A mighty Bow the great *Alcides* drew,
" When he (to save his bride) the *Centaur* slew.
" It is the powerful Hand of Heaven that bends
" The all-colour'd Rainbow that so far extends :
" Before the Tormentary art was found,
" The jarring string, did make the dreadfull'st sound.
" And that invulner'd *Greek* unscar'd, by steel
" Was shot, and slain by *Paris* in the heel.
" The naked *Indian* doth no Armor lack,
" His Bow being bent, and Quiver at his back.
" And the wild *Tartar* doth no danger fear,
" His Arrow nocht, & String drawn to his Ear.

" The *Parthian* in this practise hath such skill,
 " That when he flies, he can Shoot back & kill.
 " For us; what forraign Chronicles, but sing
 " Our Honours purchast by the Gray-goose wing?
 " Brave *Cordelion* with [his] feathered Band
 " Beat the proud *Sultan* from the *Holy-land*.
 " And what an Honour did the Black Prince gain
 " When He with English Archers conquered *Spain*!
 " So Ancient, so Divine, so Nobly fam'd
 " (Yet for the Bodie's health there's nothing nam'd)
 " It is an Exercise (by proof) we see
 " Whose practise doth with nature best agree.
 " Obstructions of the Liver it prevents,
 " Stretching the Nerves and arteries, gives extents
 " To the Spleens oppilations, clears the Brest
 " And spongy Lungs: It is a Foe profest
 " To all Consumptions: More what need I name?
 " The State approves it for a Lawfull game.
 " What won our Honour, is now made our Sport,
 " Witness *Poicteirs*, *Cressy*, and *Agincourt*."

These are the only verses, if they may be so called, in Wood's book, the chief contents of which are, Patents of King Henry VIII. James, and Charles I. "concerning Archerie;" and descriptions of several Processions, Shows, and Shootings, from the year 1583 to 1681.

Wood cannot be deemed an egotist; the two following slight notices being all that occur concerning himself throughout his book. In a description of a Grand Procession of Archers through the city of London he says, "First came two Ensigns before the Marshal of the Field, the Marshal [himself] being clad in green Velvet and Sattin, with a Trunchion in his hand: Then followed him forty Foresters, apparelled all in Green, every one bearing a Bow and four Shafts by their side, with horns at their back, which they winded as they went along, &c. &c. Next five *Swattrutters*

strangely apparelled with great Hose down to the small of their Legs, with strange Caps agreeable, bearing on their Necks long Swords, which seemed very stearn in Countenance."

" These 5 green men were prepared by Mr. *Wood*, who being continual Rangers did both express his name, and beautifie the Show. His badge also bare a fair Shield, upon which stood this sentence, *More ways than one to the Wood.*"

The original badge, embossed in silver, as represented in the portrait on the breast of *Wood*, and worn by him on public solemnities, is now in the possession of Mr. *Waring*, the celebrated Toxophilite.

In the Continuation of *Ben Jonson's* admired fragment of *THE SAD SHEPHERD; Or, A TALE OF ROBIN HOOD*, 8vo. 1783, is the following description of a Bowman's felicity: which may be permitted, not inappositely to conclude this article.

The interlocutors are *Robin Hood* and the shepherd *Lionel*.

Rob. Hither I came, foregoing pomp and state
 In search of happiness so rarely found
 Here in these sylvan shades (oh blissful seat!)
 Unenvied and unenvying, we abide
 The change of seasons and the lapse of time;
 For healthful exercise, and needful food,
 Through merry Sherwood chase the noble hart:
 When from his lair, beneath a brake of vert.
 Unharbour'd first by Scathlock, or stout John,
 Sudden he'll bound, he'll fly; ascend the hill
 Descend (that gain'd) the dale; now stop, look back,
 And list if he's secure: the bugle sounds;
 Again like wind he fleets, as fleet the hounds
 Pursue; they strain, they pant; till, nearly spent,
 We slip our strong relays: then what a sound,
 When in full cry the treble, counter, base
 O' th' tuneful pack, in perfect harmony,
 Ring through the azure vault of smiling heav'n!
 Whose echo with the concert keeps true time;
 While the spheres listen to the envied chime!

Lio. Renowned hunter! gallant Robin Hood!
 Thy bower, thy sports, thy manners please so well,
 A bowman with thee, I, content, could dwell!

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HENRY LLOYD.

HUMPHREY LLOYD, OR LHWYD,
OF DENBIGH, IN WALES, ESQ.

THIS most learned and accomplished antiquary derived his pedigree from the *Rosendales* of the north, who, by marriage with the heiress of *Foxhall*, in the neighbourhood of *Denbigh*, settled there in 1297. He was the son and heir of *Robert Lloyd*, alias *Rossenhall*, of the ancient borough of *Denbigh*, (which borough *Humphrey* represented in 1563), by *Joan* his wife, daughter of *Lewis Pigott*; and was born in or about the year 1527: he was educated at Oxford, and was a commoner of *Brazenose* college; in 1547 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1551 proceeded master of arts. He studied physick at the university, either for his amusement, or to acquire the knowledge thereof for the occasional benefit of mankind, as he never professed it for gain: though he is said to have practised it in *Denbigh-castle*, where he afterwards chiefly resided. He was also extremely eloquent, an acute rhetorician, a sound philosopher, and a well-bred gentleman; had a taste for musick and drawing; and made the map of *England* for the "Theatrum Orbis" of his intimate friend *Abraham Ortelius*; published at Antwerp, anno 1570: to whom he addressed his "Commentarioli Britannicæ Descriptionis Fragmentum," 1572; and his epistle "De Mona Druidum Insula, Antiquitati suæ restituta." He translated, augmented and perfected "A Description of *Cambria*, now called *Wales*," which was written by *John Rhese, ap Rise, Pryse* or *Priseus*, who was knighted by the protector *Somerset*, and published by *David Powel*, 1584. He also wrote "Chronicon Walliæ, a Rege Cadwalladero, usque ad An. Dom. 1294;" now in manuscript in the Cotton Library, under *Caligula*, A. 6. In the study both of medicine and antiquities he has left so many proofs of his knowledge, that it seems to have been unconfined. Indeed, after the panegyrick passed on him by *Camden*, it is superfluous, and almost presumptuous, to add any thing relative to his super-eminent skill in the antiquities of this country.

In the course of his studies he formed a capital collection of curious and useful books, which he afterwards transferred to *John, Lord Lumley*, whose sister, the daughter of *George Lumley*, he married; they were afterwards purchased by King *James I.* and are now the most valuable part of the *British Museum*.

In his last letter to the great geographer, *Ortelius*, he foretold his own death, which happened soon after its date, in August 1568, aged 41. *Ant. Wood* says that he died about 1570.

In the church of *Whitchurch*, or *St. Marcellus*, the parish church of *Denbigh*, wherein he was buried, a mural monument of alabaster needlessly attempts to preserve the memory of this great antiquary.

He is represented kneeling at an altar, a book before him, a sword by his side, beneath a range of small arches; above, a multitude of quarterings proclaim his long descent.

The following simple inscription on the monument promises his character.

The Corps and Earthly Shape doth rest, Here tomyd in your sight,
Of *Humfrey Lloyd*, Mr. of Arte, a famous worthy Wight.
By fortune's hapye Lote he Espowsyd and take his wyfe to be
Barbara, secoud Syster to the noble Lord *Lumle* :
Splendian, Hare, Jane, and *John, Humfrey*, Also a *Lumley*,
His Children were, of whych be dead *Jane* and eke *Humfrey*.
His famous Monuments and dedes that lusteth for to see,
Here in the Epytaph annex set forth at large they Be.

But, instead of the promised epitaph and character, there appears only three lines of a psalm tune.

A manuscript account, date unknown, says, that " *Humphrey Lloyd* of *Denbigh*, Esq. married *Barbara*, Sister of the Ancient Baron, *John Lord Lumley* ;" that " they had issue *Henry Lloyd* of *Cheame* in *Surrey*, right heir to the said *John, Lord Lumley* ; great grandfather of *Robert Lloyd*, Clerk, now of *Cheame* ; and, by favour of the most noble *Wriothesly*, late Duke of *Bedford*, Rector of *St. Paul's, Covent-Garden* : " that " *Humphrey*

was in his time esteemed an honest man, and a good Antiquary; and that he is mentioned with honour by Camden, Dugdale, Ant. Wood; &c. *Ætatis 34. A. DNI. 1561. HWY-PERY-KLOD-NOGLAYD.*"

In "Anecdotes of Topography," 4to. 1768, are the following fuller accounts of some of Lloyd's writings.

"*Commentarioli Britannicæ descriptionis fragmentum, auctore Humfredo Lhuyd, Denbyghiense, Cambro-Britanno. Hujus auctoris diligentiam & judicium lector admirabitur. Coloniae Agrippinae. 1572.*" 12mo.

It was finished 30 Aug. 1568, while the author lay ill of a violent fever, as appears by the dedication to his dear friend Ortelius, and soon after translated into English by Tho. Twine, under the title of, "The breviary of Britaine, as this most noble and renowned island was of auncient time devided into three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Wales. Contayning a learned discourse of the variable state and alteration thereof, under divers as wel natural, as forren princes and conquerours. Together with the geographical" [chiefly etymological. He labours hard to vindicate his countrymen from the unfavourable representation of them by Gildas, as if it was no more than the flourishes of pulpit oratory.] "description of the same, such as nether by elder nor later writers, the like hath been set fourth before. Written in Latin by Humfrey Lhuyd of Denbigh, a Cambre Britayne, and lately englished by Thomas Twyne, gent. Lond. 1573." 12mo. Reprinted at the end of "The history of Great Britain from the first inhabitants thereof, till the death of Cadwalader, last king of the Britains; and of the kings of Scotland to Eugene V. as also a short account of the kings, dukes, and earles of Bretagne, till the dukedom was united to the crown of France, ending with the year of our Lord 68: in which are several pieces of Taliessin, an ancient British poet, and a defence of the Scotish nation; with many other antiquities never before published in the English tonge. By John Lewis Esq. barrester at law; now first published from his original MS. Lond. 1729." Fol.

The original Latin edition of Lhuyd's book is so full of [typographical] errors, that it is hardly intelligible. A new edition of it was published by the learned Moses Williams, Lond. 1731. 4to. and Amst. 1738, with his

pieces "De Mona insula," and "De Britannica arce: accedunt æræ Cambro-Britannicæ," which had been annexed to "A Description of Cambria, now called Wales; wrote by Sir John Price, knt. prefixed to the historie of Cambria, now called Wales; a part of the most famous yland of Brytaine; written in the Brytish language above two hundred yeares past; translated into English by H. Lloyd, gentleman: augmented out of records and best approved authors, by David Powell, doctor in divinitie, 1584." 4to. The description of Cambria was reprinted at Oxford 1663, in two 4to sheets and a half, under the title of "A Description of Wales;" but so much altered and disguised, that many have thought it a different piece. The history of Cambria is by Caradoc of Lancarvon, and this translation was republished by Wm. Wynne, Lond. 1697, 8vo.

"De mona, druidum insula antiquitati suæ restituta: Humph. Lluydii epistola ad Ortelium." Lond. 1543. 1570. 1573. 4to. and at the end of Ortelius's *Theatrum*, Antw. 1592, Fol. and together with Lluyd's treatise "De armamentario Romano," printed at the end of Sir John Pryse's *Historiæ Britannicæ defensio*. Lond. 1573, 4to. and annexed to Mr. Williams's correct edition of Lluyd's *Descriptio Britannica*, 1731.

In Ames's *History of Printing*, p. 580, it is observed that, in Ortelius's *Geography* is an exact draught of the sea coast of Scotland by Humphrey Lhuyd. A. Wood mentions an *Almanack and Kalender* as the first publication by Lloyd; also that he translated from the Latin *The Judgment of Urines*, printed Lond. 1551. oct. and *The Treasure of Health, containing many profitable Medicines*. Lond. 1585. oct. written by Pet. Hispanus. To which latter translation he added the *Causes and Signs of every Disease*, with the *Aphorisms of Hippocrates*.

The various endowments and acquisitions of our celebrated antiquary the reader may form some idea of from the memoirs here collected; and the motto on his portrait, (in which there is some variation from that above) in possession of his representative, *John Lloyd, of Aston, Esq*; expresses his liberal turn of mind: *Hwy pery klod na golyd*; FAME IS MORE LASTING, THAN WEALTH.

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T



DR. RICHARD KIDDER.

BISHOP of BATH & WELLS.

From a Picture by M^o Heale, in the Gallery at Emanuel College, Cambridge.

Tab. 2. Fol. 792. by E. & S. Harding, Del. Sculp.

DR. RICHARD KIDDER.

THIS learned English Divine was born, according to some, in Sussex ; others say in Suffolk : but when is not recorded.

He was sent to Emmanuel College in Cambridge, in 1649, where he took his degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts.

His College presented him to the vicarage of Stanground, in Huntingdonshire ; from which, by virtue of the Bartholomew act, he was ejected, for nonconformity, in 1662 : but, upon his conforming, he was presented, by Arthur Earl of Essex, to the rectory of Raine in Essex, in 1664, where he continued till 1674 ; when the Merchant-Taylors company presented him to the rectory of St. Martin's Outwich, London.

He was installed into a prebend of Norwich, September 16, 1681 ; in 1689 was made Dean of Peterborough, on the promotion of Simon Patrick to the see of Chichester : and, upon the deprivation of Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, for declining to take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary, with Beveridge's refusal of that see, Kidder was nominated thereto in June, and consecrated August 30, 1691, in the church of St. *Mary Le Bow* in London, by John Archbishop of Canterbury, Gilbert Bishop of Sarum, Peter Bishop of Winton, John Bishop of Norwich, and Edward Bishop of Gloucester.

In 1693 he preached the lecture founded by the Honourable Rober Boyle, being the second who preached it : his Sermons on which occasion are inserted in a '*Demonstration of the Messiah*', in three parts : published separately in 1694, 1699, and 1770. This being written expressly against the Jews, the author displays in it that extensive knowledge of the Hebrew, and other Oriental languages, for which he had long been celebrated. He wrote '*A Commentary on the five books of Moses ; with a dissertation con-*

cerning the author or writer of the said books, and a general argument to each of them', published in two volumes, 1694.

He was the author of the following tracts.

"The young Man's duty. A discourse shewing the necessity of seeking the Lord betimes, as also the danger and unreasonableness of trusting to a late or death-bed repentance. Designed especially for young Persons, before they are debauched by evil company, and evil habits." Lond. 1663.

"Convivium cœleste: A plain and familiar discourse concerning the Lord's Supper, shewing at once the nature of that Sacrament, as also the right way of preparing ourselves for the receiving of it, &c." Lond. 1674.

"Charity directed: or, the way to give almes to the greatest advantage. In a letter to a friend." Lond. 1677.

"The Christian sufferer supported: or, a discourse concerning the grounds of Christian fortitude, shewing at once that the sufferings of good Men are not inconsistent with God's special providence." Lond. 1680.

"Reflections on a French Testament printed at Bourdeaux, 1626, pretended to be translated into the French by the Divines of Lovain." Lond. 1693.

"A charge to the Clergy of his Diocese at his primary Visitation, begun at Axebridge, June 2, 1692." Lond. 1693.

He also published several sermons, as "A Discourse concerning the education of Youths; on Ephes. 1. 4." Lond. 1673. "A Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen at Guildhall Chap. July 16, 1682." Lond. 1682. "A Sermon at the funeral of Mr. William Allen, August 17, 1686, on Hebrews, 13. 4." Lond. 1686.

Dr. Kidder likewise published several tracts against Popery, during the reign of James II.

This very clear, and elegant writer, accounted one of the best divines of his time, was unhappily killed in his bed, with his lady, by the sudden fall of a stack of chimnies, during a great storm, in his palace at Wells, November, 1703; and was interred privately in the cathedral of that see.

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Painted by H. Verelst 1693.

Engraved by James Fittler 1786.

*Sir Edmund
Stoke Rochford*



*Turner of
Co. Lincoln. 1711*

born 1619.

died 1707.

MEMOIRS OF
SIR EDMUND TURNOR, KNIGHT.

IT has been justly observed that the lives of private men should only be published when their virtues are very shining, and their goodness so remarkable, that their example may be beneficial to mankind*; in this class we may venture to place the subject of these memoirs. He was the youngest brother of Judge Turnor (see p. 12) and was born at Milton-Ernis, May 14, 1619. In his political character he was attached to the Crown, and was active in its service; when Bristol was taken by Prince Rupert, he was appointed Treasurer and Paymaster to the garrison there, and was made prisoner at the battle of Worcester, 1651, being then a Captain of Horse. As a reward for these services he was to have been a Knight of the Royal Oak; but that order not taking place, he was knighted in 1663, about which time he was a Commissioner of the Alienation Office, Surveyor General of the Out Ports, and one of the chief Farmers of the Customs.

In 1654 he married Margaret daughter of Sir John Harrison of Balls Co. Herts, Knt. by whom he became possessed of the manor of Stoke-Rochford in Lincolnshire, where he resided, and served the office of Sheriff of the county in 1681.

Dame Margaret Turnor died July 30, 1679, leaving issue one son, John Turnor, Esq; who married Diana, only child of the Honourable Algernon

* Preface to the Life of Bonnell.

Cecil, son of William Earl of Salisbury; and one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir Justinian Isham, of Lamport, Bart. Sir Edmund Turnor died April 4, 1707, in the 88th year of his age, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Stoke, near to a monument which he had erected for his wife, and in part for himself, during his life-time.

His charity and public spirit were exemplary, and several acts of his munificence remain the lasting monuments of his character. *DONA DEI DEO* was his favourite principle, and as he maintained that principle in his mind, he supported it in his practice: nor was he less fervent in his piety than beneficent in his charity. In respect to the place of his birth, he endowed the vicarage of Milton-Ernis, with the impropriate tithes, then let at £100 a year, and he rebuilt the vicarage house and offices there; and as Bishop Kennet* expresses himself, "that his piety to the church might the better be consecrated by his charity to the poor," he erected an hospital for six poor persons, and endowed it with lands to the value of £20 a year. At Stoke-Rochford he founded another hospital, for the like number of poor persons; and at Wragby, in Lincolnshire, where he had purchased a considerable estate, he built an hospital and a chapel, settling on the same a clear annual rent of £100. Besides these evidences of his generosity and munificence, he enlarged the revenues of the four royal hospitals in London, by giving amongst them a sum in Exchequer bills, the interest of which amounted to £200 a year. On the new workhouse in Bishopsgate Street he settled £37. 15s. 6d. a year.

As to prayer, his life was almost one continued act of devotion;‡ and to enable him the more largely to relieve the wants of others by his occasional alms, which were very great, he denied himself many unnecessary enjoyments of this world; a sort of self-denial, no doubt, very acceptable to God, as well as beneficial to mankind+.

* Case of Impropriations p. 325.

‡ Sermon at the funeral of Sir E. Turnor, 8vo. by John Adamson.

† Wilford's Memorials of Worthy Persons, fol. p. 81.

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R. Clamp. Sculpt.

SIR JOHN PACKINGTON,

From a Drawing in the Collection of Thomas Pennant Esq.^r taken from the Original Picture at Washwood, Worcestershire.

Printed Oct. 3. 1794. by E & S Harding Pall Mall.

SIR JOHN PACKINGTON.

THE annexed portrait of this worthy and gallant Knight is copied from a drawing in the second volume of Mr. Pennant's *MS. Outlines of the Globe*; see his *Literary Life*, P. 41. The drawing was made from the original at Westwood, the fine and ancient family seat of Sir Herbert Packington, in Worcestershire.

The following anecdotes are taken from the same curious work; and the proprietors of this Publication might be justly thought deficient in gratitude, did they not return their warmest thanks to Mr. Pennant for his frank permission to copy both the one and the other.

A wager was laid in the days of Queen Elizabeth by Sir John Packington, commonly called Lusty Packington, that he would swim from the Bridge at Westminster, *i. e.* Whitehall Stairs, to that at Greenwich, for the sum of £3100; this shews that high wagering was not unknown in that age: but it was on manly occasions, worthy of an old Roman, dashing into the troubled Tiber.

“ — once, upon a raw and gusty day,
“ The troubled Tiber chafing with her shores,
“ Cæsar said to me, *Dar'st thou, Cassius, now*
“ *Leap in with me into this angry flood,*
“ *And swim to yonder point?*—Upon the word,
“ Accouter'd as I was, I plunged in,
“ And bade him follow: so, indeed, he did.
“ The torrent roar'd; and we did buffet it
“ With lusty sinews; throwing it aside
“ And stemming it with hearts of controversy.”

Shakspeare's *Julius Cæsar*. A. 1. S. 2.

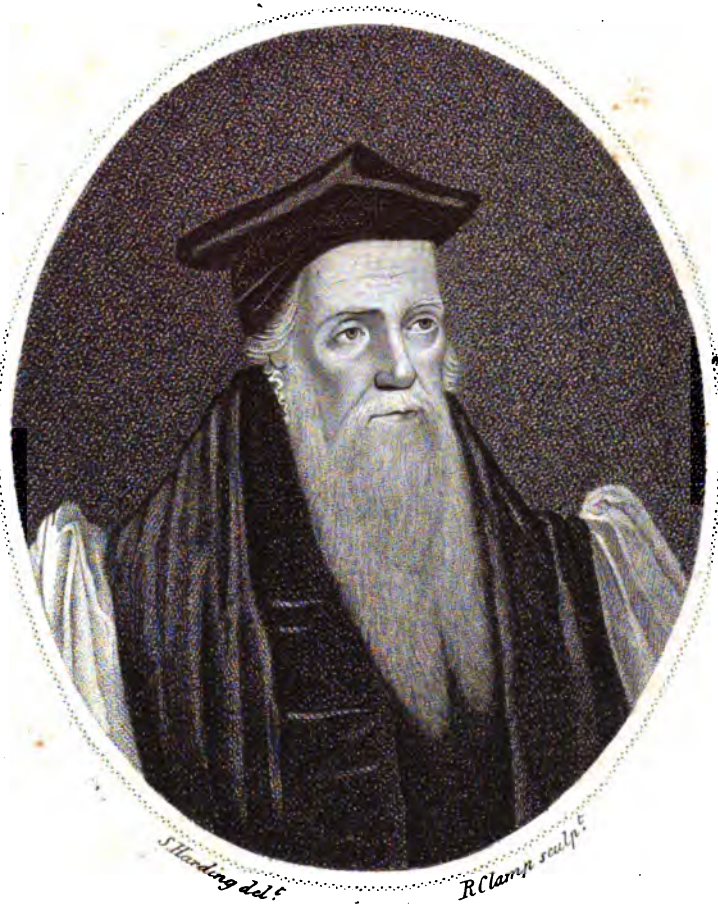
But the good Queen, who had a particular tenderness for handsome fellows, would not permit Sir John to run the hazard of the trial.

In Whitworth's edition of David Lloyd's *State Worthies*, 8vo. 1766, Vol. 1. P. 504. seq. are the following *Observations on the Life of Sir John Packington*.

Sir John Packington was a person of no mean family, and of form and feature no way despicable: for he was a brave gentleman, and a very fine courtier; and for the time which he stayed there, was very high in the queen's grace: but he came in, and went out, and through disassiduity lost the advantage of her favour; and death drawing a veil over him, utterly deprived him of recovery. Had he brought less to the court than he did, he might have carried away more than he brought: for he had a time for it, but was an ill husband of opportunity. His handsome features took the most, and his neat parts the wisest at court. He could smile ladies to his service, and argue states-men to his design with equal ease. His reason was *powerful*, his beauty *more*. Never was a brave soul more bravely seated: Nature bestowed great parts on him, education polished him to an admirable frame of prudence and vertue. Queen Elizabeth called him *Her Temperance*, and Leicester *His Modesty*. By the courtiers he was called *Moderation*.

It is a question to this day, whether his resolution took the soldiers, his prudence the politicians, his compliance the favourites, his complaisance the courtiers, his piety the clergy, his integrity and condescension the people, or his knowledge the learned, most? This new court-star was a nine days wonder, engaging all eyes until it set satisfied with its own glory. He came to court, he said, as Solomon did, to see its vanity; and retired as he did, to repent it. It was he who said first what Bishop Sanderson urged afterwards, *That a sound faith was the best divinity, a good conscience the best law, and temperance the best physick*. To conclude this amiable character, Lloyd adds, Sir John Packington was virtuous and modest, and died in his bed an honest and an happy man!





RICHARD COX,
BISHOP of ELY,

From an Original Picture in Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Engr. Sept. 1794. by E. & S. Harding, 104. Strand.

Dr. RICHARD COX.

THIS learned Divine was born at Whaddon, in Buckinghamshire, of obscure parents, in the year 1499.

He received, probably, the rudiments of his education in the small priory of Snelshall in the parish of Whaddon; was afterwards sent to Eton-school, and thence elected into a scholarship at King's-college in Cambridge, in 1518, of which he became Fellow in 1519. The same year he took his Bachelor of Arts degree; and, having become eminent for piety and learning, was invited to Oxford by Cardinal Wolsey, as one of those bright scholars intended to fill up his new foundation; when he was preferred to be one of the Junior Canons of Cardinal-college, now absorbed into Christ-church: in 1525 he was incorporated Bachelor of Arts at Oxford also, and in 1526 proceeded Master of Arts. He was reputed one of the greatest scholars of his age; and his poetical compositions are said to have been in great esteem. Upon what ground this latter encomium rests is not very clear; his version of the Lord's Prayer, at the end of Sternhold and Hopkins' Psalms, will not confer on him the character of a Poet: he might have composed some Latin verses in his youth; a common practice with those who receive a classical education; and upon this foundation many persons, with as little pretensions to the title, have been denominated Poets.

By his aversion to many of the Popish superstitions, and open preference for some of Luther's opinions, he drew on himself the displeasure of the Governors of the University, who deprived him of his preferment, and imprisoned him on suspicion of heresy. On his releasement he left Oxford, and was some time after chosen Master of Eton-school, which flourished exceedingly through his industry and vigilance. In 1537 he commenced Doctor in Divinity at Cambridge; in 1540 was made Archdeacon of Ely; and in 1541 was appointed the first Prebendary in the

first stall of the same cathedral, upon the new founding of it by King Henry VIII. In 1542 he was presented by that Monarch to the Prebend of Sutton with Buckingham, in the church of Lincoln; but this he surrendered up in 1547.

In 1543 he supplicated the University of Oxford, that he might take place among the Doctors of Divinity there, which was unusual, he not having then been incorporated into that University, as Doctor in Divinity; nor was he so till 1545. When a design was formed, among other new Bishopricks intended to have been erected by King Henry VIII, of converting the Collegiate Church of Southwell into a Bishoprick, Dr. Cox was nominated Bishop of it; but, either the King's luxury and extravagance, or the greediness of his courtiers, swallowed up the revenues wherewith they were to have been endowed.

In 1543-4 he was made the second Dean of the newly erected Cathedral of Osney near Oxford; and in 1546, when that See was translated to Christ-church, he was also made Dean there. These promotions he is said to have obtained through the interest of Archbishop Cranmer and Bishop Goodrich, to which latter Prelate he had been Chaplain; and, by their recommendation, he was chosen tutor to the young Prince Edward, whom he instructed with great care in the true principles of religion, and formed his tender mind to an early sense of his duty, both as a Christian and a King. On that Prince's accession to the Throne, he was made a Privy-counsellor, and the King's Almoner; which office was granted him during the King's pleasure: and he had afterwards a farther grant of all the Goods and Chattels of Felons, for the augmentation of the King's alms.

In 1547 he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford; in 1548 installed Canon of Windsor; and in 1549 made Dean of Westminster. About this time he was appointed one of the Commissioners to visit the University of Oxford; in which he is accused of having, with his colleagues, abused his commission, by making dreadful havock among the Libraries; destroying, burning, or selling for the vilest uses, all the illuminated

books, and such as had in them mathematical figures or other diagrams : under pretence that they tended to Popery or Conjuraton. However good and praise-worthy he might have been in other respects, herein his conduct deserved the severest reprehension.

The bigotry and mistaken zeal of reformers, have done infinite mischief to the interest of knowledge and literature. Many manuscripts, and monuments of antiquity, have hence been destroyed, which were highly worthy of preservation, either for their beautiful execution, or the light they were calculated to throw on the history, sentiments, and manners of former ages. However prosperous and uninterrupted often, *in this life*, may be the course of the wicked ; Providence seldom fails to punish, "*here, upon this bank and shoal of time*" the good man's transgression. Soon after Queen Mary's accession to the Crown, Dr. Cox was stripped of his preferments ; and in 1559 committed to the Marshalsea : he was, indeed, soon released from his confinement : but, foreseeing the persecution likely to ensue, he resolved to quit the realm, and retire to some place where he might enjoy the free exercise of his religion, according to the form established in the reign of King Edward.

He went first to Strasburgh in Germany, where he heard with great concern of the rash proceeding of some of the English exiles at Franckfort, who had rejected the English Liturgy, and set up a form of their own, framed after the French and Geneva models. In 1555 he removed to Franckfort, to oppose this innovation, and to have the Common-Prayer-Book settled among the English congregation there, which he had the satisfaction to accomplish. Then he returned to Strasburgh for the sake of conversing with Peter Martyr, with whom he had contracted an intimate friendship at Oxford, and whom he loved and honoured for his great learning and moderation. After the death of Queen Mary, he returned to England, and was one of those Divines who were appointed to revise the Liturgy. He preached often before Queen Elizabeth in Lent ; and, in his Sermon at the opening of her first Parliament, exhorted them to restore Religion to her primitive purity, and to banish all Popish innovations

and corruptions. These excellent discourses, and the great zeal he had shewn in support of the English Liturgy at Franckfort, so effectually recommended him to the Queen's esteem, that in June, 1559, she nominated him to the Bishoprick of Norwich; but, her mind altering, she preferred him to the See of Ely, in the room of Dr. Thirlby, who was deprived. His *congé d'estire* bore date July 15, 1559. He was elected the 28th day of the same month, consecrated at Lambeth the next day, and received the temporalities the 23d of March following. He enjoyed the episcopal dignity about twenty one years and seven months, reckoning from the time of his consecration; and was, all that time, one of the chief pillars and ornaments of the Church of England; which his prudence and industry greatly contributed to the restitution of, in the same beauty and good order it had enjoyed in King Edward's reign.

This pious Prelate died July 22, 1581, in the 82d year of his age. By his will he left several legacies, amounting to the sum of nine hundred and forty five pounds; and died worth in good debts, two thousand three hundred and twenty two pounds. He had several children; namely, *John*, whom he made his executor; *Richard*, who was knighted, and a Justice of Peace for Ely; *two daughters* married to John Parker, and John Duport, Brehendaries of Ely; besides other children, whose names are not recorded.

His body was interred in Ely-cathedral, near Bishop Goodrich's monument, under a marble stone, with an inscription; which having been defaced, there are only the following four verses of it now legible.

Vita caduca vale, salve vita perennis;

Carpera terra tegit, Spiritus alba petit.

In terra Christi Gallus, Christum resonabam;

Da, Christe, in caelis te sine fine sonam.

i. e. Farewell, frail life, hail, life eternal; The earth covers my body, but my soul ascends to heaven. I, who was Christ's Cock, [alluding to his name of *Cocks*, or *Cæs*]; made Christ's name sound on earth. Grant, O Christ, that I may without end make thy praises resound in heaven.

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Pub. Aug. 1. 1794. by E. & S. Harding. Pall Mall. Clapp sculp.

COL. RICH. LOVELACE.

From an Original Picture in Dulwich College.

COLONEL RICHARD LOVELACE.

THIS amiable and accomplished gentleman was the eldest son of Sir William Lovelace, of Bethersden, in Kent, knight, who was descended from a family illustrious for their military achievements; and Anne, daughter and heir of Sir William Barne of Woolwich, in the same county: he was born in the year 1618, and educated in the Charter-House-School, London, whence he removed to Oxford; and at the age of 16 became a gentleman-commoner of Gloucester Hall; from which period; being uncommonly handsome, and of most engaging manners, he is said to have been almost the idol of the fair sex. In 1636, when the king and queen visited Oxford; he was, tho' but of two years standing; created Master of Arts; and became as much admired and respected by the men, as he was beloved, nay adored, by the women. On his leaving the university he commenced courtier; when he was no less celebrated for splendor and elegance, than in his academical life he had been remarkable for beauty of person, sweetness of disposition, and literary attainments. Having reflected great lustre on the characters of the scholar, and fine gentleman; he next assumed, or rather had conferred on him, that of the soldier: being sent by lord Goring, afterwards earl of Norwich, in the quality of an ensign, in the Scottish expedition, 1639. In the second expedition he was commissioned a captain in the same regiment; about which period he wrote a tragedy called *The Soldier*, which, on account of the subsequent suppression of the stage, was never acted.

After the pacification at Berwick, he retired to his native country, and took possession of his estate at Lovelace-place, in the parish of Bethersden, at Canterbury, Chart, Halden, &c. worth at least 500l per annum. Here he enjoyed *Optimum cum Dignitate*; this was his Zenith: after having ascended

which, he, alas! declined to the Nadir of human wretchedness. Well might Spenser say,

“ What man that sees the ever-whirling wheele
 “ Of *Change*, the which all mortall things doth sway,
 “ But that therby doth find, and plainly feele,
 “ How MUTABILITY in them doth play
 “ Her cruell sports, to many mens decay?”

FAERIE QUEENE. Folio, 1609. B. 7. C. 6. S. 1.

Uniting in himself the scholar, the independent gentleman, and the soldier, he was chosen by the whole body of the county of Kent, at an assize, to deliver the Kentish petition to the House of Commons, for the restoring the King to his rights, and for settling the government, &c. for which he was committed to the Gate-House at Westminster.

During his confinement he is said to have written the very beautiful song, beginning with—

“ *When Love with unconfined wings,*”

printed in his Collection of Poems, entituled “ LUCASTA,” 1649. P. 97, in “ *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry,*” V. 2. P. 323; and, more correctly than either, in “ *The Gentleman's Magazine*”, Vol. 61. P. 1095.

After three or four months imprisonment, he obtained his liberty, upon bail of £40,000, not to stir out of the lines of communication, without a pass from the Speaker. During this confinement to London, he lived beyond the income of his estate, either to keep up the credit and reputation of the King's cause, by furnishing men with horse and arms, or by relieving ingenious persons in want, whether scholars, soldiers, poets, players, painters, musicians, or others. He also furnished his two brothers, Colonel Francis Lovelace, and Captain William Lovelace, (who was afterwards slain at Caermarthen) with men and money for the King's cause; and his other brother, Dudley Posthumus Lovelace, with money for his maintenance in Holland, to study tactics and fortification in that school of war. In his “ LUCASTA,” P. 110, is a consolatory Poem “ *To his Deare Brother Colonel F. L. immoderately mourning my Brother's untimely Death at Caermarthen.*”

His posthumous poems were published in 1659, by Dudley Posthumus Lovelace, with a dedication in verse, by the Editor, "To the Right Honourable JOHN LOVELACE, Esq." which, with an epitaph by him on his brother, and a few specimens of Richard Lovelace's poetry, may be seen in "*The Gentleman's Magazine*," Vol. 62. P. 971. To the posthumous volume is prefixed a most beautiful head of the author, subscribed "*In memoriam fratris desideratissimi, delin: Fran: Lovelove Wenceslaus Hollar Bohem, sculp: 1660*," which, it is to be observed, is a year later than the date of the volume.

After the rendition of Oxford garrison, in 1646, he formed a regiment for the service of the French King, was colonel of it, and was wounded at Dunkirk; in 1648 returning into England, he was, with his brother Dudley Posthumus, then a captain under him, committed a prisoner to Peter-house in London; where it is said he prepared his Poems for the press, which were published, 1649, with the following title.

"LUCASTA: *Epodes, Odes, Sonnets, Songs, &c.* To which is added ARAMANTHA, a Pastoral, by RICHARD LOVELACE, Esq." To this volume is prefixed a very pretty plate, designed by *P. Lilly* (so spelt), and engraved by *W. Faithorne*; but no head of the author, as conjectured in "*The Gentleman's Magazine*," Vol. 62, P. 99.

The lower part of the plate is a landscape; and, in the incumbent clouds, are six winged boys with flaming torches sustaining a fringed drape: whereon is written "*Lucasta by R. L. Esq.*"

The reason why he gave his Poems this title was, that he had, some time before, paid his addresses to a lady of great beauty and fortune, named *Lucy Sacheverel*, whom he usually called *Lux Casta*; but who, upon a generally-believed report that he was dead of his wound received at Dunkirk, soon after married. The volume published by his brother, 1659, is entitled "LUCASTA. POSTHUME POEMS of *Richard Lovelace, Esq.*"

In addition to the fine head prefixed, above mentioned, this volume (not that of 1649, at least according to the copies in the possession of the com-

piler of these anecdotes,) is enriched with a plate, thus properly described by the ingenious CLIFFORDIENSIS, in the *Gent's. Mag.* ut supra.

An elegant fancy figure of Lucasta sitting under a tree, designed by Sir Peter Lely, and quite in his style, with his name thus, *P. Lilly Inv. W. Faithorne sculp. Paris.*

After the death of K. Charles I. Lovelace was set at liberty; but, having by that time consumed all his estate, he fell into a deep melancholy, which brought on a consumption, and made him as poor in person as in purse: till he became ("O pittyous work of MUTABILITIE!") the object even of common charity! He, who in his days of gallantry wore cloth of gold, was now, or naked, or half-covered only with filthy rags! he, who had thrown splendor on palaces, now shrunk into obscure and dirty alleys! and he, who had associated with princes, banquetted on dainties, been the patron of the indigent, the admiration of the wise and brave, the darling of the chaste and fair, was now "*fain*" to herd with beggars, gladly partake of their coarse offals, and thankfully receive their twice-given alms!

*"To hovel him with swine, and rogues forlorn,
"In short and musty straw!"*

Shakspeare's *K. Lear.*

Worn out with misery, he at length expired in 1658, at a very mean lodging in Gunpowder-Alley, near Shoe-Lane; and was buried at the west end of St. Bride's church, Fleet-Street, near his kinsman, William Lovelace, of Gray's-Inn, Esq. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

Anthony Wood says that he was accounted by all who knew him to have been a person well versed in the Greek and Latin poets; in music, whether practical or theoretical, instrumental or vocal; and in other things befitting a gentleman: that his common discourse was not only significant and witty, but incomparably graceful; and that his mind was as generous in his prosperity as it was dejected in his poverty.

Edward Phillips, in his *Theatrum Poetarum*, some passages of which are attributed to Milton, says that Lovelace was "an approved both souldier,

gentleman and lover, and a fair pretender to the title of poet ; a souldier, having commanded a regiment in the late king's army, a gentleman of a viscount's name and family ; [He should have said *Baron's*—Baron Lovelace, of Hurley. *Gent's. Mag.* Vol. 62. P. 604.] a lover militant under the banner of *Lucasta*, the lady regent under a poetical name of his poetical endeavours ; and as to the last of his qualifications, besides the acute and not unpleasant stile of his verses, a man may discern therein sometimes those sparks of a poetic fire, which had they been the main design, and not parergon, in some work of heroic argument, might happily have blaz'd out into the perfection of sublime poesy." Besides the two volumes of poems, and the tragedy of *The Soldier*, already mentioned, Lovelace wrote a comedy, called *The Scholar*, when he went first to Gloucester-Hall, at sixteen years of age ; which was afterwards acted with applause at the Theatre in Salisbury-Court ; neither of his plays were ever printed, but the prologue and epilogue to *The Scholar* are in the first volume of his poems.

To his posthumous poems are annexed " ELEGIES sacred to the Memory of the AUTHOR : By several of his Friends : Collected and Published by D. P. L." 1660, with the cut, before described, of the six winged-boys, &c. prefixed ; the legend on the drapery, altered to "*Elegies sacred to the Memory of R. Lovelace Esq.*" at the end of the Elegies, which are by Cotton, Howell, &c. is the following :

" On the Death of my Dear Brother.

EPITAPH.

Tread (Reader) gently, gently ore
 The happy Dust beneath this floor :
 For, in this narrow Vault is set
 An Alabaster Cabinet,
 Wherein both Arts and Arms were put,
 Like *Homer's* Iliads in a nut ;

Till Death with slow and easie pace,
Snatcht the bright Jewell from the Case.
And now, transform'd, he doth arise
A Constellation in the Skies,
Teaching the blinded World the way,
Through Night, to startle into Day :
And shipwrackt shades, with steady hand
He steers unto th' Elizian Land.

Dudley Posthumus-Lovelace."

The following stanzas by *Richard Lovelace* are subjoined, as expressive of his gallantry both in love and war.

SONG. Set by Mr. *John Laniere*.

To *LUCASTA*.

Going to the Wars.

*Tell me not (Sweet) I am unkinde,
That from the Nunnery
Of thy chaste breast, and quiet minde,
To War and Armes I flie.*

*True ; a new Mistresse now I chase,
The first Foe in the Field ;
And with a stronger Faith embrace
A Sword, a Horse, a Shield.*

*Yet this Inconstancy is such,
As you too shall adore ;
I could not love thee (Deare) so much,
Lov'd I not Honour more.*

* * In page 86, line 7, instead of *Fran: Lovelove*, read, *Fran: Lovelace*.

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SIR HENRY NEVILLE,

AMBASSADOR to FRANCE, 1599.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Richard Aldworth Neville Esq.

Pub. Nov. 1844. by E. & S. Harding, Pall Mall.

SIR HENRY NEVILLE.

THIS eminent statesman was the son of Henry, the second son of the gallant Sir Edward Neville, who made so conspicuous a figure during great part of the reign of King Henry VIII. was the foremost in all the jousts and tournaments then in vogue; and a most valiant commander in several memorable battles; for his signal prowess in one of which he was made a Knight Banneret, temp. 5 Henry VIII.

Among many other remarkable incidents of his life, it is recorded by Hollinshed, that he was one of the masquers with the King at Cardinal Wolsey's banquet, when the Cardinal mistook him for the King, and offered him his chair of state: Sir Edward being a comely, portly Knight, whose person more resembled the King's than did that of any other masquer present; a circumstance which Shakspeare either overlook'd, or did not think it necessary to avail himself of in his play of King Henry VIII, but which might have considerably heighten'd the pleasantry of the scene. Being, on a frivolous pretence, attainted of high treason, he was beheaded on Tower-hill, in the 31st year of that implacable monarch's reign.

Sir Henry Neville, of Billingbear, Knight, his grandson, was born anno 1563; he married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Killigrew of Cornwall: by whom he had issue, three sons and four daughters. In 1599 he was sent ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to King Henry the Fourth of France; and was fortunate enough, in the execution of his trust, to give his royal mistress entire satisfaction. In 1600 he unhappily became implicated in the Earl of Essex's treason, and was committed to the Tower: "which," says Secretary Cecill, "being rather matter of Form than Substance, if any of his friends should have industriously opposed, it had been the ready way to have forced a course of more severity." Mr. (afterwards Sir Ralph) Winwood, thus writes to Sir Henry on that occasion.

"My sorrow for your unhappy disgrace would find no mean, did not my confident knowledge of your Loyall Duty to your Prince and Country,

together with your Wisdom and Discretion, give me assured Comfort in my deepest Misdoubts. But I doubt not, but your honourable Services will soon remove all sinister Suspitions ; and in the mean time, I repose myself in the Constancy and Patience of your Mind." And in a letter to Secretary Cecill he says,

" His Lady (whose Innocency doth suffer for his oversight) doth deserve much compassion. Yet in this heave Misfortune, she with her many small Children may receive this Consolation, that your Honour hath that Place about her Majestie, ever to cherish those good Motions of Grace and Clemency, the which do so far surpass all other her princely Virtues." Sir Henry, in his "*Case*," says " Although I mean not to justify myself from blame, but do freely and willingly acknowledge an Offence, and submit myself to her Majestie's Mercie ; yet my own Soul witnessing to herself, that it was ever loyall and faithfull to her Majesty, and consequently abhorring more than Death, the Imputation of that Fault, and loathsome Crime of Falsehood and Treason : I do only desire, that my Fault may not be barely or nakedly censured, but examin'd together with all the Circumstances that did accompany it : which are the best means to try, not only the Actions, but the Intentions of all Men, as far as it is possible to penetrate.

I have already acknowledged to the Lords of her Majesties Privy Councill that I was entreated by Mr. Cuff, in the late Earl of Essex his Name, to meet with the Earl of Southampton and Sir Charles Davers ; by them to understand some Project which he had in Consultation, touching his own good, and the good of the State, and to give my advice in it ; with assurance that nothing should be proposed, which I might not hear with due respect to my Allegiance ; for so the words of the Messenger did import. After some ten Days delay on my part, and often Sollicitation, I went to Drury-House on Candlemas-day, and met with them : where their Project being opened unto me, I objected both against the Nature and Difficulties of it, gave no Approbation, or promise of partaking, but only said I would advise of it. After which, I never spake with them, nor heard from them ; and when Mr. Cuffe came soon after unto me, I utterly refused to have any part or hand

in the matter; and being requested to come, and speak with the Earl of Essex himself about the third day after, I refused it, because indeed I would have nothing to doe with him, finding that he had such Conceits working in his Mind. The bare and simple Truth of my case is this. But howsoever, I do freely and from my heart acknowledge my Offence in concealing of it, and do humbly implore her Majesties Pardon and Mercy for it." Sir Henry thus concludes his "*Case*"—"The more really and plainly I have dealt therein, the more graciously I trust her Majesty will interpret of my former Errour, which (the Lord is my Judge) was without Conceit of any traiterous or disloyall Thought against her Majestie, and desire God to deal in Mercy with my Soul, that I was going now into France with a full Purpose, Desire, and Resolution to serve her Majestie with all, that Faith, Zeal, and Councell can witness I had done, in my former Employment; and will always do, whensoever it shall please her Majestie to call me to the like againe."

Sir Henry continued in the Tower, on account of this unhappy business, till the 10th of April subsequent to the queen's death. On his liberation by king James, it was expected that his approved abilities would have raised him to some considerable post; that of secretary of state he was thought designed for by the king's favourite, Car, lord viscount Rochester: which circumstance seemed so near taking place, that Sir Henry Wotton, in a letter dated May 14, 1613, says, "All men contemplate Sir *Henry Neville* for the future Secretary; some saying that it is but deferred till the return of the Queen [from Bath], that she may be allowed a hand in his Introduction." This general expectation was disappointed; for, on account of the king's disinclination to him, as it is suggested, he met with no promotion: unless we may except the nominal, not political, one, of master of arts; which he was created when king James visited Oxford, in 1609.

He died, according to Camden, July 13, 1615; but, from documents furnished by an Honourable Descendant, it appears that he died July 10, 1615. Sir Henry's letters and dispatches, in Winwood's *Memorials*, are

mentioned by Hume as some of the best productions of that age; being particularly praised for their natural and unaffected stile.

The editor of these *Memorials* speaks thus warmly of Sir Henry.

“ If the reader has perused Sir Henry Neville’s negociations in France, he will I am persuaded want no apology, to convince him of the integrity and unspotted loyalty of this Minister, whose zeal for the honour and true interest of his Sovereign, is obvious in every page; who appears to have been a wise and faithful Minister, and every way worthy to serve so great and virtuous a Mistress.”

However blameless Sir Henry might have been in Essex’s affair, it is pretty evident that, although no positive proof of guilt attached to him, he lost thereby *the immediate jewel of his soul, his good name!* and might, through the remainder of his life, have exclaimed, “ Reputation! reputation! reputation! O, I have lost my reputation! I have lost the immortal part of myself, my reputation, my reputation!”

Indeed, to borrow with small variation the words of another poet, a material indiscretion may make us feel that

“ Ruin ensues, endless reproach and shame,
“ And one false step entirely damns our fame!
“ In vain with tears our loss we may deplore.
“ In vain look back to what we were before;
“ We set, like stars that fall, to rise no more

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MARIE de DUCHESSE de CHEVREUSE

From a Scarce Print

Pub. April 1795 E & S Harding Pall Mall

M A R I E D E R O H A N ,

D U C H E S S E D E C H E V R E U S E .

THE Duchess of Chevreuse (Granger says) was in the first class of the gay and gallant ladies of France; and the sallies of her wit were such as would not have disgraced the finest geniuses of any age or country. It was as natural for her to love as to see; and her passion was constant, though she frequently changed its object. She, on some occasions, entered, with all the spirit that was natural to her, into the depth of politics; and would doubtless have been as deep in religion, if it could have been connected with gallantry.

It is not to be admired at, that a constitution which enabled her to swim across the Thames* should be amorous in an extraordinary degree. Had she been in the same situation with Hero, she would have swum across the Hellespont to have met her Leander. It was probably some love affair that occasioned her crossing the British Channel a second time†; certain it is, that she had intrigues with the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Holland, in France. It appears from Wren's "Parentalia," that she was at Windsor in 1638, when prince Charles was installed knight of the Garter.

* In a little volume of poems, by Sir J. M. || is a copy of verses complimenting her on this talent, which is not mentioned among her political or amorous adventures in the "Memoirs of De Retz."

|| Quere, if Sir John Mason.

† She came first into England with the duke her husband, in 1625‡, in which year her daughter Charlotte Maria, of whom there is a print, was born at Richmond. It appears from the "Abregé Chronologique de l'Histoire de France§," that she also had issue by the constable De Luines, her first husband.

‡ Finet's "Philoxenis,"-p. 153. § p. 660.

Vide *Biog. Hist. of England*, 8vo. 3d edit. 1779, v. 2, p. 435, 6.

What part of the Thames the Duchess swam across is not recorded; probably at Windsor, in 1638. The following verses on the occasion, adverted to by Mr. Granger, are in "*Musarum Delicia: or, The Muses Recreation.*" Small octavo, 2d edit. 1656. "By Sr. J. M. and Ja. S." i. e. Sir *John Mennys, Mennis, or Mennes*, (not *Mason*, which Mr. Granger makes a question of); and *James Shirley*.

Upon Madam CHEVEREUZE swimming over the Thames.

'Twas calm, and yet the Thames touch'd heaven to day,
 The water did find out the Milky way,
 When Madam *Chevereuze* by swimming down,
 Did the faire Thames the Qu. of Rivers crown.
 The humble Willows on the shore grew proud
 To see her in their shade her body shroud;
 And, meeting her, the Swan (wont to presume)
 Bow'd to her whiter neck his sullied Plume.
 Was not great *Jove* that Swan? so shap'd, he came
 To *Leda's* sight; but Gods and Courtiers shame
 Twice to appear alike; I rather dream
Jove was not here, the Swan might be the stream,
 And took far greater pleasure to be cool'd
 In silver drops, then in his showre of gold.
 And now let *Aristotle's* scollers tread
 Their Masters timeless footsteps to the dead,
 In searching out the deepest secret, which
 Or earth or water may be thought most rich.
Venus by Proxie from the floud ascends,
 Bright *Chevereuze* the whole difference ends,
 Adding so great a treasure to the waves,
 As the whole earth seems useless, but for graves.
 Water above the Earth by nature lyes,
 But she hath plac'd it now above the skies.

The flame she took, a spirit of water drew,
 Fram'd opall Raine, out of extracted Dew.
 But her chaste breast, cold as the Cloyster'd Nun,
 Whose Frost to Chrystal might congeal the Sun ;
 So glaz'd the stream, that *Pilots* then afloat,
 Thought they might safely land without a Boat.
July had seen the *Thames* in Ice involv'd,
 Had it not been by her own beames dissolv'd ;
 But yet she left it Cordiall, 'twas no more
 Thaw'd to so weake a water as before,
 Else how could it have born all beauties fraight ?
 Of force it must have sunke so great a weight.
 Have sunk her ? where ? how vainly doe I erre ?
 Who know all depths are shallow unto her,
 She dreads not in a River to be drown'd,
 Who, than the Sea itselfe, is more profound.
 Small Vessells shake, the great Ship safely rides,
 And, like her Royall builder, awes the Tides ;
 Above their fume, or rage, we see her float,
 In her bright scorn, and, Madam, here's my Vote ;
 So may all troubled waves beneath you shrink ;
 So may you swim for ever, your foes sink !

It has been observed that, however gratified the gallant and amorous Duchess might have been with this adulation, she certainly must have laughed at the Poet for imputing to her bosom the smallest portion of frigidity. After the wits and the ralliers, or railers, have exhausted themselves in pleasantry and invective ; let us try if *a plain tale will not put them down*. The following is taken from beneath an anciently-engraved portrait of the Duchess.

MARIE DE ROHAN DUCHESSE DE CHEVREUSE *Fille d'Hercules de Rohan Duc de Monbason Pair grand Veneur et Gouverneur de l'Isle de France, et de Madelaine de Lenoncourt sa première Femme : nasquit l'an 1604 a la Capitale du Royaume, et l'an 1617, espousa Charles d'Albert Duc de Luynes, Pair et Connestable de France ; duquel elle a eue Louis d'Albert a present Duc de Luynes, et deux Filles qui sont decedées. Lannée 1622 elle espousa en secondes nopces Claude de Lorraine Duc de Cheureuse, de la quelle il a eu trois filles dont l'aînée qui fut un exemple de Pieté mourut Abbessse du pont aux Dames en 1652, a laquelle dignite la Cadette a succedé, estant auparavant Religieuse audit Monastere. La Princesse Charlotte Marie leur soeur qui fut le lustre et l'ornement de la Cour, deceda la mesme année. Madame la Duchesse leur mere sest toujours tenue dans les interets de la Reine, et dans une fermeté incesbranlable et bien digne de son grand cœur au service de S. M. et de l'Estat, non obstant les longues disgraces qu'elle a soufferte : qui ont fait esclatter ses Vertus partout le monde, l'Espagne, l'Angleterre, la Flandre, et l'Allemagne luy ont seruy d'asile. Mais aujourdhuy son Innocence et son Zele au bien de la Patrie se reconnoit par son restablisement a la Cour.*

This celebrated Lady died anno 1679, aged 79.

Whether or not the undermentioned lady was related to *Marie de Rohan* is unknown to the Editor of these Memoirs ; a few anecdotes concerning her may, it is presumed, be not-inappositely subjoined.

CATHERINE DE PARTHENAY, VISCOUNTESS OF ROHAN.

The charms of virtue are so great, that they command respect and admiration from those who wish to seduce it.

This illustrious lady was assailed by the importunities of that gallant prince, Henry the Fourth of France. Her reply was, " Sir, I am too poor to become your wife, and of too good a family to be your mistress." Henry, as may be supposed, was not extremely pleased with this answer ; but, with a generosity worthy of him, when he settled the establishment of his queen (Mary de Medicis)'s houshold, he made the viscountess of Rohan her first lady of the bedchamber ; assigning this reason for his placing her in that distinguished situation, " that he knew her to be a woman of as great honour as of rank." It were to be wished that our Charles II. could have said as much when he made Nell Gwynne lady of the privy chamber to queen Catherine. *Vide Pegge's CURIALIA, 4to. 1782, Pt. 1, P. 58.*

The viscountess of Rohan was a protestant, and threw herself into Rochelle when it was besieged by Louis XIII. Not liking the terms of the capitulation granted to that city, she would not accede to them ; and was in consequence sent to the fortress of Niort, where she died at a very advanced age.

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STEPHEN GARDINER



BISHOP of WINCHESTER

(Pub. 1 May 1793 by E. & S. Harding Pall Mall.)

STEPHEN GARDINER.

WAS the illegitimate son of Dr. Lionel Woodvill, or Wydvisle, dean of Exeter, and bishop of Salisbury, and was born at Bury St. Edmund's in the year 1483, where his reputed father lived, from whom he took his name.* After having had a classical education at school, he was admitted of Trinity Hall in the university of Cambridge, where, pursuing his studies with diligence and attention, and possessing great brightness of talents and solidity of judgment, he soon became distinguished as a sound and elegant scholar. His knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages was very extensive; both of which he spoke with fluency, and wrote in a style elegant and correct, particularly the latter, in which he followed Cicero for his model. He was likewise well informed in the civil and canon law; in each of which faculties he took his doctor's degree, the former in 1520, and the latter in the following year, at which time, it is said, he was elected master of his college, to which he was afterwards a benefactor, and was the 10th in succession who had presided over that body.†

But the retirements and habits of an academical life did but ill accord with his ambitious views and the restless temper of his mind; he determined therefore to employ his abilities in a manner better suited to his disposition, and accordingly he soon found an opportunity present itself, by which he might exert his powers on the stage of public life. About this time he became known to Cardinal Wolsey, who made him an offer of the appointment to his secretaryship, which he accepted; and he discharged the duties of this arduous office with so much credit to himself and advantage to the cardinal, that he gradually gained his entire confidence, and also that of his majesty king Henry VIIIth, and was in consequence selected as a proper person to be sent to Rome, in 1527, to procure the pope's au-

* Vid. Biog. Dict. printed 1784.

† Vid. Parker's Hist. of Cambridge.

thority to dissolve the marriage between Henry and his queen Catharine. As a reward for his services he was successively appointed secretary of state soon after his arrival in England in 1529, archdeacon of Leicester in 1531, and advanced to the see of Winchester in the November following: and, by virtue of this last appointment had a seat in the court, when Cranmer, in 1533, pronounced queen Catherine's marriage null and void.*

Thus exalted to a high station both in church and state, he continued for a while to enjoy the royal confidence and favor, and was several times sent ambassador to foreign courts: but, falling under a strong suspicion of being concerned in a conspiracy against the life of Cranmer, and failing likewise in the prosecution of the queen (Catherine Parr) for heresy, which was undertaken at the king's express command, that bright prospect he seemed to have before him was on a sudden overshadowed with the cloud of his sovereign's displeasure, who ever afterwards treated him with great coldness and reserve, and seldom permitted him to appear in his presence. Gardiner's name was now struck off the list of those whom the king had appointed his executors and counsellors to prince Edward; and though Sir Anthony Brown requested his majesty to permit his name to be again inserted in that list, the king replied, that "if he (Gardiner) was one, he would trouble them all, and they would never be able to rule him."— Soon after the accession of Edward VI. the reformation, which was the grand object of his reign, was prosecuted with great diligence and care; and a plan to effect this purpose was designed by Cranmer, which Gardiner strenuously opposed, on the ground of its being calculated to operate too hastily, and therefore the event might not probably answer their sanguine expectations; he likewise conceived it to be a dangerous measure to be undertaken during a minority, when the nation should be kept as quiet as possible; whereas such a work must hazard its peace and tranquillity, and probably throw it into tumult and disorder. For these reasons which he publickly avowed, or perhaps from his secret jealousy of Cranmer's power,

* Vid. Biog. Dict. printed 1784.

he withheld his assent from every measure that was taken to effect that great design ; he also refused to receive the homilies, and called in question the legality of the royal visitation, which he censured as an infringement on the episcopal authority and power, and declared, that within his diocese he would not acknowledge the authority of any visitor whatsoever.—Continuing firm in these resolutions, and remaining obstinate in his disobedience, he was in consequence sent a prisoner to the Fleet in 1547, and removed from thence to the Tower the following year, where he continued with little intermission during the remaining part of this reign ; and in 1551 was deprived of his bishoprick and the mastership of his college. But on the death of Edward, fortune, which had for some time neglected him, began to smile upon him again : he was, by the command of Mary who next succeeded to the throne, released from his confinement in 1553, declared chancellor August 23d the same year, crowned Mary queen October 1st following, and on the 5th opened the first Parliament. By these hasty steps he rose to the prime ministry, was reinstated in his bishoprick and the mastership of his college, and was possessed at that time of more power both civil and ecclesiastical, than any English subject except Wolsey had ever enjoyed. The active part he took in this reign is well known ; and in nothing did his profound policy appear more conspicuous, than in his accomplishing the treaty of marriage between Philip and Mary, which was an effectual bar to the ambitious views of the former.

He continued to hold those high offices with which he was invested at the commencement of this reign to the time of his death, which happened Nov. 12th, 1555, in 72d year of his age ; and his funeral obsequies were conducted with all that solemn pomp, with which persons in his situation were usually interred at that time. He was buried in his cathedral church, where a monument was erected to his memory, which suffered greatly during the time of the rebellion.*

If he was not the promoter, he was certainly the abettor of many cruel and sanguinary acts, which must ever be considered as the reproach and

* Vid. Gale's Hist. of Winton, p. 31.

blemish of Mary's reign : whether he was actuated by motives of policy, a love of persecution, or an abject servile spirit, we cannot determine ; very probably from a mixture of them all.—As to his religious opinions, it may be a question not easily to be resolved, whether he was more inclined to Protestantism, or Popery : but this is very evident from the general tenor of his conduct, that he considered religion only of secondary importance, and as a mean of promoting political expedience. As a statesman, he had among other qualifications, a sound judgment, an insinuating address, and a thorough knowledge of mankind ; as a scholar, he had brightness of talents, which were improved and matured by exercise and study, and the publications which he wrote entitle him to a respectable place among the learned of his day : * as a man, his virtues were, liberality and munificence ; his vices, pride, dissimulation, and a boundless lust of power.

The portrait which we now present to the public is unquestionably that of Stephen Gardiner, its authenticity being confirmed by the exact similitude of the original with the picture of that prelate at Trinity Hall in Cambridge, of which college he had been master ; † and proves beyond a doubt that the head inscribed Stephen Gardiner in Burnet's History of the Reformation was that of some other prelate, and from the arms in that print (the see of Winchester impaling three bugle horns) was *certainly* Bishop Horne, who wore a long beard to hide the deformity of his person, whence it is somewhat unfortunate that Mr. Granger ‡ should have selected that erroneous print as an illustration of the episcopal dress of the time of queen Mary, whereas Horne was not made a bishop till the subsequent reign.

✎ Gardiner had a house in Southwark, in right of his bishoprick, called Winchester House, which " was (as described by Stow, b. 4th. edit. Strype) a very fair house well repaired, and had a large wharf, and a landing place, called the Bishop of Winchester's Stairs."—He had also the manor and lordship of Southwark ; which came to Edw. VI. on his deprivation.

* Vid. Tanner's Bib. Brit. Hib. under the title " Gardiner."
‡ Biog. Hist. 8vo. 1. 173.

† ex inform. Edm. Turpor, Esq.

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R. Clapp sculp.

MICHAEL DRAYTON,

From an Original Picture in Dulwich College.

M I C H A E L D R A Y T O N .

WHEN we have named Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, Jonson, Fletcher, Milton, Dryden and Pope, it is generally imagined that all our first-rate deceased Poets have been enumerated; this is a mistake: Drayton should, undoubtedly, be inserted, chronologically, between Spenser and Shakspeare; both of whom he, in some instances, excels.

He was descended from an ancient and worthy family, originally of the town of Drayton in Leicestershire, which gave name to his ancestors; but his parents removing into the bordering county, he was born at the village of Harshull, or Hartshill, in the parish of Atherston in Warwickshire, in the year 1563.

He gave such early tokens of genius, and was of so engaging an aspect, sweet a temper, and graceful a deportment, as not only to render him the delight of his instructors, but also to be the means of his preferment; for, before he was ten years of age, as he himself informs us, he appears to have been page to some person of distinction; to have "*marveil'd*" at the idea of, and vehemently to have desired to be a Poet.

" ——— from my cradle ——— I
" Was still inclin'd to noble Poesie,
" And when that once *Pueriles* I had read,
" And newly had my *Cato* construed,
" In my small selfe I greatly marveil'd then,
" Amongst all other, what strange kind of men
" These Poets were; and pleased with the name,
" To my milde Tutor merrily I came,
" (For I was then a proper goodly page,
" Much like a Pigmy, scarce ten yeares of age)
" Clasp'g my slender armes about his thigh,
" O my deare master! cannot you (quoth I)
" Make me a Poet; doe it, if you can,
" And you shall see, Ile quickly be a man."

ELEGIES. *Folio*, 1627.

From some lines by his intimate acquaintance, Sir Aston Cokain, we learn that he was a student at the university of Oxford, by the support, as it is said, of Sir Henry Goodere; though it does not appear that he took any degree there. It has been suggested, from a passage in the third book of his poem on "*Moses his Birth and Miracles*," descriptive of the Spanish armada in 1588, that he might possibly have been at Dover at that critical period, in a military capacity; be that as it may, it is certain that he had sedulously cherished and cultivated his propensity and talent for poetry, in which he became eminent ten years before the death of queen Elizabeth.

In 1593 he published a collection of *Pastorals*, &c. and, soon after, his *Barons Wars*; *England's Heroical Epistles*; *The Legends of Robert, Duke of Normandy*; *Matilda*; *Pierce Gaveston*; and *Great Cromwell*: for which latter pieces he is stiled by a contemporary, *Tragædiographus*.

Part of his *Poly-Olbion*, the first eighteen songs of which were not published till 1613, is said to have been written before 1598.

For these admirable productions, and his personal deserts, he was highly celebrated, not only as a great genius, but a good man; not only for the sweetness and elegance of his words, but of his actions and manners; for his humane and honourable principles, as well as his refined and polite parts. The *Poly-Olbion* he enlarged by the addition of twelve songs, and it was published complete in 1622.

The curious and important geographical descriptions, with which this singular and noble poem abounds, will furnish much information to every antiquary who has a regard for his country; his great display of knowledge and observation in both political and natural history, cannot fail to please, if not instruct, every researcher into those departments of science; and the general strain of benevolence, which pervades his works, endears him to readers of every class: thus was he characterized, not only by Poets, or the more florid and panegyric writers of his time, but also by Divines, Historians, and other Scholars of the most serious and solid learning. On subjects connected with Scripture very few have in any degree succeeded; there Milton reigns unrivalled! yet is there much real poetry,

and true sublimity, in Drayton's *David and Goliath*, *The Flood*, and *The Birth of Moses*.

But it is in the *Pastoral* and *Fairy* stiles of writing that Drayton eminently excels—may I be bold enough to say?—every other English poet, ancient or modern! Withers and William Browne approach him nearest in the former, Shakspeare in the latter; Spenser and Gay follow Withers and Browne: Ambrose Phillips and Pope bring up the rear. Dramatic Pastoral is not here adverted to; if it were, Jonson's *Sad Shepherd*, and Fletcher's *Faithful Shepherdess*, might, like the first created Pair, walk hand in hand, with simple majesty, as paramount to all!

Drayton's earliest patron, of whom we have any information, was Sir Henry Goodere of Polesworth; Sir Walter Aston of Tixhall, in Staffordshire, was also his long and approved friend: to whom many of his choicest productions are most gratefully dedicated.

On the accession of King James to the throne of England (to which Drayton had been, perhaps, in some degree instrumental), he felicitated that first monarch of Great Britain on the occasion, by "*A Congratulatory Poem to King James, &c.* 4to. 1603," which, in the Preface to his *Poly-Olbion*, and elsewhere, he hints to us, he was but ill-requested for. In the same year he was chosen by Sir Walter Aston one of the Esquires who attended him when he was created Knight of the Bath at the coronation of the said King; and the addition of Esquire accompanies his name in all his publications posterior to that period. In his allegorical fable of "*The Owle*" he seems to have shadowed his own wrongs, and to have characterized himself in the bird who gives title to the poem; which not being, perhaps, so much known as some other of his works, the following similarity therein to Shakspeare's description of the "poor sequester'd stag," in *As You Like It*, may not be unacceptable.

" Loe, in a Valley peopled thicke with Trees,

" Where the soft day continual Evening sees,

[A beautiful Verse]

" Where, in the moyst and melancholy shade,

" The Grasse growes ranke, but yeelds a bitter Blade,

" I found a poore *Crows* sitting all alone,
 " That from his brest sent many a throbbing grone ;
 " Groveling he lay, that sometime stood upright ;
 " Maim'd of his joynts in many a doubtfull fight ;
 " His Ashie Coate that bore a glosse so faire,
 " So often kiss'd of the enamoured Ayre ;
 " Worne all to rags, and fretted so with rust,
 " That with his feet he tröd it in the dust :
 " And wanting strength to beare him to the Springs,
 " The Spiders wove their Webs even in his wings :
 " And in his traine their filmie netting cast,
 " He eat not Wormes, Wormes eat on him so fast.
 " His wakefull eyes, that in his Foes despight,
 " Had watch'd the walls in many a Winters Night,
 " And never wink'd, nor from their object fled,
 " When Heaven's dread thunder rattled o'er his head,
 " Now covered over with dimme cloudie kels,
 " And shrunken up into their slimy shels,
 " Poor Bird that striving to bemone thy plight,
 " I cannot doe thy miseries their right ;
 " Perceiving well he found me where I stood,
 " And he alone thus poorly in the Wood ;
 " To him I stept, desiring him to show
 " The cause of his calamitie and woe."

Folio edit. 1619.

Whether this be an imitation of Shakspeare, or the " sequester'd stag" be an imitation of this, cannot now be ascertained; *As You Like It*, tho' not printed till 1623, is conjectured by Mr. Malone to have been written in 1600; *The Owle* was not published till 1604.

Another remarkable similarity, unnoticed by the commentators, occurs in this Poem; in *As You Like It* we have

" ——— the poor dappled *fools*,
 " Being native *burghers* of this desert city."

in *The Owle*, the various birds are thus addressed:

" Quoth he, you *foolish Burgers* of the Field."

This description of the "*poore Crane*," though very pathetic and affecting, is, it must be acknowledged, as much inferior to Shakspeare's "*hairy fool*," as his Fairy-train, in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, is to Drayton's *Nymphidia*.

On a retrospect of what has been already written, it is feared that the preference given to Drayton before Spenser and Shakspeare will be thought unfounded in true poetic taste, and mature judgment; let it, however, be considered, that this preference is only in trifles: had Spenser's *Pastorals*, or Shakspeare's *Dream of Oberon and Titania*, never been produced; *The Faerie Queene*, *Othello*, *Macbeth*, &c. would have placed their authors far above all, Chaucer excepted, who went before them: for Drayton's great work, the *Poly-Olbion*, though highly meritorious, must not be mentioned when those most excellent productions are spoken of.

It were no difficult task to speak as contemptuously, as hath been done panegyrically, of our praise-worthy poet, and to cite high authority for it; which the following quotations will both prove and correct.

"Menage, the greatest name in France for all kinds of philologick learning, prided himself in writing critical notes on their best lyrick poet Malherbe: and our greater Selden, when he thought it might reflect credit on his country, did not disdain even to comment a very ordinary poet, one Michael Drayton."

Warburton's *Preface to Shakspeare*.

In Hawkins's *Complete Angler*, 5th edit. 1792, p. 127. n. is the following pertinent remark upon the foregoing impertinent passage.

"Dr. Warburton, in the preface to his *Shakspear*, speaking of this poem, [*Poly-Olbion*] says it was written by *one Drayton*; a mode of expression very common with great men, when they mean to consign the memory of others over to oblivion and contempt. Bishop Burnet, speaking of the negotiations previous to the peace of *Utrecht*, says in like manner, that "*one Prior* was employed to finish the treaty."

But both those gentlemen, in this their witty perversion of an innocent monosyllable, were but imitators of the *Swedish* ambassador, who com-

plained to *Whitlock*, that " a treaty had been sent to be translated by *one Mr. Milton, a blind man.*" A note on Warburton's *Preface* transfers his supposed imitation of the Swedish ambassador to that of the meanly-arrogant Pope ; who sneakingly copied, or rather slyly stole from, the poets he unjustly abused : instances of which are notorious, respecting him and Crashaw.

" — our greater *Selden, &c.* did not disdain to comment a very ordinary poet, *one Michael Drayton.*] This compliment to himself for condescending to write notes on Shakspeare, Warburton copied from Pope, who sacrificed Drayton to gratify the vanity of this flattering editor. ' I have a particular reason (says Pope in a letter to Warburton) to make you interest yourself in me and my writings. It will cause both them and me to make a better figure to posterity. *A very mediocre poet, one Drayton, is yet taken notice of, because Selden writ a few notes on one of his poems.*' Pope's Works, Vol. IX. P. 350, 8vo. 1751. HOLT WHITE."

Steevens's *Shakspeare*, 1793, V. 1, P. 178. n.

After the perhaps-exaggerated praise of, and certainly unmerited-contempt thrown on Drayton, by the fastidious Pope, and his supercilious commentator ; it will be but candid to let our modest Poet speak, respecting Spenser, for himself.

" *Master EDMUND SPENSER had done enough for the immortalitie of his Name, had he only given us his Shepherds Kalendar, a Master-piece if any. The Colin Clout of SKOGGAN, under King HENRY the Seventh, is prettie : but BARKLEY'S Ship of Fooles hath twentie wiser in it. SPENSER is the prime Pastoralist of England. My Pastorals bold upon a new straine, must speake for themselves, and the Taber striking up, if thou hast in thee any Country-Quicksilver, thou hadst rather be at the sport, then heare thereof.*"

Address " TO THE READER OF HIS PASTORALS." Folio, 1619.

It may be necessary, merely to establish a controverted fact, to consider Drayton in a point of view not generally attended to ; that of a dramatic author : in his collection of Sonnets, entituled " IDEA," is the following one.

" In pride of wit, when high desire of fame
" Gave life and courage to my labouring pen.
" And first the sound and vertue of my name,
" Won grace and credite in the eares of men :
" With those the thronged Theaters that presse,
" I in the circuite for the Lawrell strove,
" Where the full praise I freely must confesse,
" In heate of blood and modest minde might move :
" With showts and claps at everie little pawse,
" When the prowde round [*The Globe Theatre*] on everie side hath rung.
" Sadly I sit unmov'd with the applawse,
" As though to me it nothing did belong :
" No publique glorie vainely I pursue.
" The praise I strive, is to eternize you."

" POEMS: By Michaell Drayton, *Esquire*. 1605."

The Folio, 1619, reads,

" All that I seeke, is to eternize you."

We have here Drayton's own authority for his being a dramatic writer; but, if that were wanting, " ADDITIONS" to the " HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE ENGLISH STAGE," Steevens's *Shakspeare*, 1793, v. 2, p. 468, seq. furnish ample testimony of his writing for the theatre, alone, and in conjunction with Munday, Chettle, Dekker, Wilson, Hathwaye, Smith, Middleton, and Webster: that his productions were successful, his sonnet evinces; for he was too modest a man to boast of applause never bestowed.

He was sometimes stiled Poet Laureat, but that was merely complimentary; Ben Jonson being, at the same period, Court-Poet.

There is an uncommonly beautiful Song, consisting of two stanzas; the first of which is found in Shakspeare's *Measure for Measure*, and both in Fletcher's *Rollo, Duke of Normandy*; beginning with, " Take, oh take those lips away:" the author of it not certainly known.

These remembrances of Drayton are swelling beyond the limits prescribed in this publication, yet cannot the collector of them refrain from inserting " *A Canzonet*," from his " Odes," *Folio*, 1619, addressed " To

His Coy Love ;" which contains such a similarity of ideas and expression to the quoted Song, as to induce a suspicion that they might both have proceeded from the same pen.

" I pray thee leave, love me no more,
" Call home the Heart you gave me,
" I but in vaine that Saint adore,
" That can, but will not save me :
" These poore halfe Kisses kill me quite ;
" Was ever Man thus served ?
" Amidst an Ocean of Delight,
" For Pleasure to be sterved.

[i. e. *For lack of Pleasure.*]

" Shew me no more those Snowie Brests,
" With Azure Riverets* branched,
" Where whilst mine Eye with Plentie feasts,
" Yet is my Thirst not stanchd.
" O TANTALUS, thy Paines ne'r tell,
" By me thou art prevented ;
" Tis nothing to be plagu'd in Hell,
" But thus in Heaven tormented.

[*to be tormented is intolerable !* must be understood.]

* *Riverets*] the proper diminutive of *Rivers*, which *Rivulets* is not.

" Clip me no more in those deare Armes,
" Nor thy Life's Comfort call me ;
" O, these are but too pow'rfull Charmes,
" And doe but more inthrall me.
" But see how patient I am growne,
" In all this coyle† about thee ;
" Come nice Thing, let thy Heart alone,
" I cannot live without thee."

† *coyle*] So in Fletcher's *Two Noble Kinsmen*.

" ——— in my heart was Palamon, and there
" Lord, what a coil he keeps !"

In addition to his encomium on Spenser as a "Pastoralist," Drayton, in his Estimate of the Poets, addressed to H. Reynolds, Esq; says,

" Grave morrall *Spencer* after these came on
" Then whom I am perswaded there was none
" Since the blind *Bard* his *Iliads* up did make,
" Fitter a taske like that to undertake,
" To set downe boldly, bravely to invent,
" In all high knowledge, surely excellent."

Our *Swan of Avon* he thus briefly characterizes.

" *Shakespeare* thou hadst as smooth a Comicke vaine,
" Fitting the socke, and in thy naturall braine,
" As strong conception, and as Cleere a rage,
" As any one that trafiqu'd with the stage."

In lordly *Ber's* commendation he is more diffuse.

" Next these, learn'd *Johnson*, in this List I bring,
" Who had drunke deepe of the *Pierian* spring,
" Whose knowledge did him worthily prefer,
" And long was Lord here of the Theater,
" Who in opinion made our learn'st to sticke,
" Whether in Poems rightly dramatique;
" Strong *Seneca* or *Plautus*, he or they,
" Should bear the Buskin, or the Sock away."

ELEGIES, folio, 1627.

Jonson, whose praise was precious, is lavish of panegyrick in "*A Vision on the Muses of his Friend M. Drayton*;" and tradition has named him as the Author of the following Epitaph, copied literatim from the monument in Westminster Abbey, where our Poet was buried.

“ Michaell Draiton Esq.^r a memorable Poet of this Age,
“ exchanged his Laurell for a Crowne of Glorye A.^o 1631 :

“ Doe pious Marble : Let thy Readers Knowe
“ What they, and what their children owe
“ To DRAITON's name, whose sacred dust
“ Wee recommend unto thy TRUST :
“ Protect his Mem'ry, and Preserve his Storye :
“ Remaine a lasting Monument of his Glorye ;
“ And when thy Ruines shall disclame
“ To be the Treas'rer of his NAME ;
“ His Name that canōt fade, shall be
“ An everlasting MONUMENT to thee.”

So much pains having been taken to establish the true orthography of our Greatest Dramatick Poet's Surname ; it may not be thought impertinent to conclude these Memoirs with remarking a variation, by Drayton himself, from the customary mode of spelling his own Christian-name.

A copy of “ THE MUSES ELIZIUM,” &c. 4to. 1630. in the editor's possession, in the title-page of which is printed, “ *By* MICHAEL DRAYTON *Esquire,*” has, on the preceding leaf, the author's autograph ; literally thus.

“ *To the Noble Knight and
my heighly Esteemed Ffriend*

S.^r RICHARD BRAWNE
all health and happinesse

*Ffrom his Servante and
Ffriend MICHELL DRAYTON.”*

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S. Harding del.

Pub. Oct. 5. 1794. by E & S. Harding, Pall Mall.

W. N. Goussier sculp.

JOHN WILMOT, EARL of ROCHESTER,
CROWNING HIS MONKEY.

J O H N W I L M O T,

E A R L O F R O C H E S T E R ;

*Viscount Athlone in Ireland, and Baron Adderbury
in Oxfordshire.*

THIS most eccentric nobleman was the son of Henry lord Wilmot, afterwards earl of Rochester; whose loyalty and services in the civil wars, and the share he had in the preservation of king Charles II. after Worcester-fight, endeared him to the royalists: his mother was of the ancient and noble family of the St. Johns of Wiltshire, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments.

Our poet was born in April, 1648, at Ditchely, near Woodstock, in Oxfordshire. Having received a grammatical education at the school of Burford, he was removed to the University of Oxford, and entered a nobleman into Wadham college in 1659; his tutor being the eminent and pious Dr. Blandford, afterwards successively bishop of Oxford and Worcester: he was also entrusted to the more immediate care of Mr. Phineas Berry, fellow of Wadham college; an amiable and learned man, whom he ever treated with great respect, and afterwards rewarded liberally. In 1661, being but thirteen years of age, he was made master of arts by lord Clarendon in person.

He shortly after relinquished his studies, and travelled into France and Italy; nor was it without difficulty that his governor, Dr. Balfour, could in any degree recal his attention to such books as were most likely to revive in him a love of literature.

He returned from travel in his eighteenth year, and appeared at court with uncommon advantages ; he was tall, well-made, though rather slender, and extremely graceful : being perfectly well-bred, his conversation was easy and obliging ; with great vivacity of thought, and vigour of expression, his wit had both subtlety and sublimity.

Desiring soon to signalize himself, he went to sea in the winter of 1665 with the earl of Sandwich, and, in the attack made on the port of Bergen in Norway, distinguished himself by unequalled intrepidity.

The summer following he served on board the ship in which almost all the volunteers were killed, commanded by Sir Edward Spragge, during the remarkably-great sea-fight of that year ; and, in the heat of action, was the only person who would venture to carry an official message from one ship to another ; which he did, in a small boat, exposed to all the shot from either party.

But the character for courage he thus gallantly acquired, he is said afterwards as contemptibly to have forfeited ; by slinking away in street-quarrels, and leaving his companions in the fray to shift as they could without him.

He seems, indeed, to have had a propensity to meanness ; for, one of his prime delights was that of disguising himself as a porter, or beggar, pursuing low amours ; in which characters he acquitted himself with great adroitness : once he assumed that of an Italian mountebank, calling himself Alexander Bendo, and practised physick several weeks in Tower street ; occasionally haranguing the populace from a raised stage on Tower-hill adjoining.

With king Charles II. who was in some degree of a congenial disposition, he was a great favourite ; and was made by that merry monarch one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber, and comptroller of Woodstock Park : but, the king's kindness to him could not repress his vein for satire ; which he indulged so wantonly against Charles himself, that he was, for one of his lampoons on his royal master, banished the court, and consigned for a considerable time to obscurity.

It were to be wished that these were all his failings ; for, to them he added intemperance of the most brutal kind : drunkenness ; repeated, nay almost perpetual drunkenness ; the effects of which, together with the consequences of his filthy amours, put an early period to an ill-spent life.

“ Thus,” says our great moralist, in his Life of Rochester, “ in a course of drunken gaiety, and gross sensuality, with intervals of study perhaps yet more criminal, with an avowed contempt of all decency and order, a total disregard to every moral, and a resolute denial of every religious obligation, he lived worthless and useless, and blazed out his youth and his health in lavish voluptuousness.”

Nature being quite exhausted, he died at the lodge in Woodstock Park, on Monday, July 26, 1680, about two in the morning, without any convulsion, or even a groan, in the thirty-third year of his age : he was buried, August 9, near his father, in a vault under the north aisle of Spellesbury-church, in Oxfordshire ; leaving a son named Charles : who dying November 12, 1681, was buried with him December 7 ; following.

He also left three daughters, named Anne, Elizabeth, and Malet ; but, the male line ceasing, king Charles II. conferred the title of Rochester on Laurence viscount Killingworth, a younger son of Edward earl of Clarendon.

However irksome the collecting and recording these memorials must be to an ingenuous mind, the pain is counter-balanced in having the following letter from the dying repentant to subjoin.

“ Woodstock-Park, Oxfordshire. June 25. 1680.

“ My most Honour'd Dr. Burnett.

“ My Spirits and Body decay so equally together, that I shall write You a Letter as weak as I am in Person. I begin to value Churchmen above all Men in the World, &c. If God be yet pleased to spare me longer in this World, I hope in your Conversation to be exalted to that degree of Piety, that the World may see how much I abhor what I so long loved, and how much I glory in Repentance, and in God's Service. Bestow

H h

“ your Prayers upon me, that God would spare me (if it be his good Will)
 “ to shew a true Repentance and Amendment of life for the time to come :
 “ Or else if the Lord pleaseth to put an end to my worldly being now, that
 “ He would mercifully accept of my Death-Bed Repentance, and perform
 “ that Promise that He hath been pleased to make, *That at what time so-*
 “ *ever a Sinner doth Repent, He would receive him.* Put up these Prayers,
 “ most dear Doctor, to Almighty God for your most Obedient and Lan-
 “ guishing Servant,

Rochester.”

Dr. Johnson observes, that “ the glare of his [lord Rochester's] general character diffused itself upon his writings ; the compositions of a man whose name was heard so often, were certain of attention, and from many readers certain of applause. This blaze of reputation is not yet quite extinguished, and his poetry still retains some splendour beyond that which genius bestowed.

His songs have no particular character : they tell, like other songs, in smooth and easy language, of scorn and kindness, dismissal and desertion, absence and inconstancy, with the common places of artificial courtship. They are commonly smooth and easy ; but have little nature, and little sentiment.

His imitation of Horace on Lucilius is not inelegant or unhappy. The versification is indeed sometimes careless, but it is sometimes vigorous and weighty.

The strongest effort of his Muse is his poem upon *Nothing*.

In all his works there is sprightliness and vigour, and every where may be found tokens of a mind which study might have carried to excellence ; and what more can be expected from a life spent in ostentatious contempt of regularity, and ended before the abilities of many other men began to be displayed ?”

The following, surely, merits exception from Dr. Johnson's general character of Rochester's songs ; it being highly natural, and replete with the most delicate and tender sentiment.

(Set to musick by Dr. Arne. See Ritson's *Select Collection of English Songs*.
1783, vol. 3, sig. G. 4.)

" My dear Mistress has a Heart,
 " Soft as those kind Looks she gave me ;
 " When, with Love's resistless Art,
 " And her Eyes, she did enslave me :
 " But her Constancy's so weak,
 " She's so wild, and apt to wander ;
 " That my jealous Heart would break,
 " Should we live one Day asunder.

 " Melting Joys about her move,
 " Killing Pleasures, wounding Blissess ;
 " She can dress her Eyes in Love,
 " And her Lips can arm with Kisses :
 " Angels listen when she speaks,
 " She's my Delight, all Mankind's wonder ;
 " But my jealous Heart would break,
 " Should we live one Day asunder !"

The monkey accompanying the portrait of lord Rochester may be presumed to have been a favourite with his lordship. In the preface to Tonson's edition of his Poems, 8vo. 1696, the animal is thus incidentally mentioned. " No Imitation cou'd bound or prescribe whither his [Rochester's] Flight should carry him : Were the Subject light, you find him a Philosopher, grave and profound, to wonder : Were the Subject lumpish and heavy, then wou'd his Mercury dissolve all into Gaiety and Diversion. You wou'd take his *Monkey* for a Man of *Metaphysicks* ; [See " A Letter from Artemisa in the Town to Cloe in the Country." *Tonson's edit.* ut supra, p. 62.] and his *Gondibert* [See " The Maim'd Debauchee." *Idem*, p. 97 seq.] he sends with all that Grimace to *demolish Windows*, or do some, the like *Important Mischief*."

In "*A Pastoral in Imitation of the Greek of Moschus, Bewailing the Death of the Earl of Rochester,*" prefixed to the above-named edition of his Poems, are the following lines :

" Thou, sacred *Bion*, art lamented more
" Than all our tuneful Bards, that dy'd before :
" Old *Chaucer*, who first taught the use of Verse,
" No longer has the Tribute of our Tears :
" *Milton*, whose Muse with such a daring Flight,
" Led out the Warring *Seraphims* to fight :
" Blest *Cowley* too, who on the Banks of *Cham*
" So sweetly sigh'd his Wrongs, and told his Flame :
" And *He*,* whose Song rais'd *Cooper's Hill* so high,
" As made its Glory with *Parnassus* vie :
" And soft *Orinda*,† whose bright shining Name
" Stands next great *Sappho's* in the Ranks of Fame :
" All now unwept, and unrelented pass,
" And in our Grief no longer share a place :
" *Bion* alone does all our Tears engross,
" Our Tears are all too few for *Bion's* loss."

* Sir *John Denham*.

† Mrs. *Katherine Philips*.

This " EPIGRAM on the several *Elegies* made upon the Earl of *Rochester's* Death," is said to have been written by Mr. *WALLER*.

" Thus mourn the *Muses*, on the Herse
" Not strowing Tears, but lasting Verse ;
" Which so preserve the Hero's Name,
" They make him live again in Fame."

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WILL^M SHENSTON ESQ^R

From an Original Picture in the possession of W.G. Waldron

Pub.^d April 11. 1795. by E & S Harding, Pall Mall.

WILLIAM SHENSTONE

WAS the eldest son of Thomas Shenstone, a plain, uneducated, country gentleman, who farmed his own estate; and Anne Pen: he was born at the Leasowes, in Hales-Owen, in Shropshire, in November, 1714.

He learned to read of an old dame, to whom perhaps we are indebted for his poem of the *School-mistress*, descriptive of his female pedagogue; he was soon removed to the grammar-school in Hales-Owen; and afterwards placed under the tuition of Mr. Crumpton at Solihul: where he distinguished himself by so rapid a progress, as to induce his father to determine on giving him a learned education. In 1732 he was sent to Pembroke-college in Oxford, being designed for the church; but, though he had the most awful notions of the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, he never could be persuaded to enter into orders. After his first four years residence at the university he assumed the civilian's gown, but without shewing any intention to engage in the profession. It is to be presumed, however, that he found both delight and advantage at college, as he continued there ten years, though he took no degree: during which period he employed himself in writing English poetry; a small miscellany of which, without his name, was published in 1737: in 1740 he published his *Judgment of Hercules*, addressed to Mr. Lyttleton; and about two years afterwards he produced his imitation of Spenser, *The School-mistress*.

His progenitors being all deceased before the expiration of his minority, the management of his affairs was entrusted to the reverend Mr. Dolman, of Brome in Staffordshire; to whose attention he was indebted for his ease and leisure; whose integrity he always acknowledged with gratitude; and

upon whose death, in 1745, the care of his own fortune unavoidably fell upon him.

The sordid inheritor ruminates on how much per-acre the land does, or may be made to, produce; the prodigal heir calculates what ready cash may be raised by the felling of so-much timber, or the sale of the mansion-house: Shenstone surveyed his paternal fields only with a view to their improvement in picturesque beauty, and spent his small estate in adorning it.

In the preface to his "*Works in Verse and Prose*," the ingenious and ingenuous Mr. Dodsley says, "He was no œconomist; the generosity of his temper prevented him from paying a proper regard to the use of money: he exceeded therefore the bounds of his paternal fortune, which before he died was considerably encumbered. But when one recollects the perfect paradise he had raised around him, the hospitality with which he lived, his great indulgence to his servants, his charities to the indigent, and all done with an estate not more than three hundred pounds a year, one should rather be led to wonder that he left any thing behind him, than to blame his want of œconomy. He left however more than sufficient to pay all his debts; and by his will appropriated his whole estate for that purpose."—"His person," Mr. Dodsley adds, "as to height, was above the middle stature, but largely and rather inelegantly formed: his face seemed plain till you conversed with him, and then it grew very pleasing. In his dress he was negligent, even to a fault; though when young, at the university, he was accounted a beau. He wore his own hair, which was grey very early, in a particular manner; not from any affectation of singularity, but from a maxim he had laid down, that without too slavish a regard to fashion, every one should dress in a manner most suitable to his own person and figure." In November, 1751, he lost an only and beloved brother; whose death he thus pathetically laments, in a letter to his friend Mr. Graves:—"How have I prostituted my sorrow on occasions that little concerned me! I am ashamed to think of that idle 'Elegy upon Autumn,' when I have so much more important cause to hate and to condemn it *now*; but the glare and gaiety of the Spring is what I *principally* dread; when I shall find all things re-

stored but my poor brother, and something like those lines of Milton will run for ever in my thoughts :

“ ——— Thus, with the year,
 “ *Seasons* return ; but not to *me* returns
 “ A brother’s cordial smile, at eve or morn.”

I shall then seem to wake from amusements, company, every *sort* of inebriation with which I have been endeavouring to lull my grief asleep, as from a dream ; and I shall feel as if I were, *that instant*, despoiled of all I have chiefly valued for thirty years together : of all my present happiness, and all my future prospects. The melody of birds, which he no more must hear ; the cheerful beams of the sun, of which he no more must partake ; every wonted pleasure will produce that *sort* of pain to which my temper is most obnoxious.”

Whether it might be from consideration of the narrowness of his income, or whatever motive, he never married ; tho’, it is said, he might have obtained the lady who was the subject of his admired PASTORAL BALLAD, in four parts ; “ *Absence, Hope, Solitude, Disappointment* :” but, from the title of the last division of the *Ballad*, it should seem that the fair one, whoever she might be, was inexorable.

This elegant poet, and amiable man, being seized by a putrid fever, died at his “ *beautified*” Leasowes, about five on Friday morning, February 11, 1763 ; and was buried by the side of his beloved brother in the churchyard of Hales-Owen.

The incidents of his life are few and simple ; consisting only of occasional jaunts to London, Bath, &c. the improving and adorning his estate ; the paying and receiving visits ; and the producing one of the most pleasing, if not sublime, collections of poetry in the English language.

Sublimity indeed was not the attribute of Shenstone ; neither does he seem to have had that relish for it in the writings of others, which might have been expected in a poet of so tender and polished a genius.

Of Milton’s sublime Masque he says, “ Comus I have once been at, for the sake of the songs, though I detest it in any *light* : but as a *dramatic*

piece the *taking* of it seems a *prodigy*: yet indeed *such-a-one*, as was pretty tolerably accounted for by a gentleman who sat by me in the *boxes*. This learned sage, being asked how he liked the play, made answer, ' He could not tell—pretty well, he thought—or indeed as well as any other play—he always took it, that people only came there to see and to be seen—for as for what was said, he owned, he never understood any thing of the matter.'

I told him, I thought a great many of its admirers were in his case, if they would but own it." Had this confession been made on seeing " *Comus*," as of late years it has been presented, in a mutilated, mangled state, it would not be surprising; but the above was written in the year 1740, soon after its revival, with Dalton's* congenial insertions, accompanied by Arne's delightful melodies; graced and enriched by the action and harmony of Quin, Milward, Beard; Mrs. Clive, Mrs. Arne, and Mrs. Cibber.

To do Shenstone justice, it must be acknowledged, that he seems to have taken great pains to acquire a taste for Spenser (See his Letters), but never to have thoroughly accomplished it; he wrote, himself, so much to the ear, that, "*Where more is meant than meets the ear*," was "*caviare*" to him: and he is chiefly pleased with the *ludicrous* of the sublime author of the "*Four Hymns in honour of Love, Beauty, Heavenly Love, and Heavenly Beauty*;" "*Daphnaida*;" "*The Ruines of Time*;" "*The tears of the Muses*;" &c. &c. &c. and the unrivalled tho' but half-finished, "*Faerie Queene*."

The freedom of animadversion here assumed, is not, it is hoped, used arrogantly; it relates merely to *taste*; which varies mentally, as well as corporeally, in almost every man: the blameless subject of these strictures, let his writings or opinions have been what they might, made one flight above most men:

" HIS LIFE WAS UNSTAINED BY ANY CRIME."

* DALTON (JOHN, D. D.), was born at Deane in Cumberland, where his father was then rector, 1709. He had his school education at Lowther in Westmoreland, and thence was removed at 16, to Queen's college in Oxford. When he had taken his first degrees, he had the employment of being tutor or

governor to lord Beauchamp, only son of Algernon Seymour, earl of Hertford, late duke of Somerset. During his attendance on that noble youth, he employed some of his leisure hours in adapting Milton's "Masque at Ludlow castle" to the stage, by a judicious insertion of several songs and passages selected from other of Milton's works, as well as of several songs and other elegant additions of his own, suited to the characters, and to the manner of the original author, he rendered it a very acceptable present to the public; and it still continues one of the most favourite dramatic entertainments, under the title of "Comus, a Masque," being set to Music by Dr. Arne. Besides this, it had the advantage of being at first performed by Mr. Quin in the character of Comus, and by Mrs. Cibber in that of the lady.

Biographical Dictionary, 8vo. 1784, V. 4, P. 286.

In 1738, this masque [*Comus*] was adapted to the stage by Mr. Dalton, by dividing it into scenes and acts, & introducing some vocal music. This indeed was at first thought an attempt which would never answer in the success, as it was imagined that the town would not taste MILTON's beauties, or at least would think it too heavy an entertainment for a whole evening, to hear only fine poetical sentiments & moral instructions. But the event was the very reverse. Every night it was performed the audience received it with the utmost satisfaction & delight, & were no where more attentive than in those scenes where there are such excellent lessons of morality.

Mr. Dalton's prologue begins thus :

*Our steadfast bard, to his own genius true,
Still had his muse FIT AUDIENCE FIND, THO' FEW.*

Peck's Memoirs of Milton, 4to. 1740. P. 21.

COMUS. A Masque, by Dr. Dalton. Acted at Drury-Lane. 8vo. 1738. This piece is a very judicious alteration of Milton's Masque at Ludlow-Castle. It met with great applause on its first appearance; &c.

Biographia Dramatica, 8vo. 1783. V. 2, P. 62.

These extracts from three books of general correctness are produced together, to counteract whatever effect Mr. Shenstone's fastidiousness may have on those who too-implicitly adopt the opinions of others; and to rectify some mistakes in Stage-History contained therein.

Dr. Dalton's "COMUS, a Masque. (*Now adapted to the STAGE*)" was produced at least so early as 1735; a copy of it, with that date, stiled "THE SECOND EDITION. London: Printed for W. Feales," &c. being in the possession of the compiler of these anecdotes; which agrees verbatim with other copies in his possession, dated 1738, excepting the names of the performers, which are in the differently-dated copies as follows.

	1735.	1738.
COMUS	Mr. <i>Husbands</i> .	Mr. <i>Quin</i> .
The LADY	Mrs. <i>Vincent</i> .	Mrs. <i>Cibber</i> .
The BROTHERS	{ Mr. <i>Mitward</i> .	{ Mr. <i>Mitward</i> .
First SPIRIT	{ Mr. <i>Thurmond</i> .	{ Mr. <i>Cibber</i> .
Second SPIRIT	Mr. <i>Mills</i> .	Mr. <i>Mills</i> .
EUPHROSYNE	Mr. <i>Hill</i> .	Mr. <i>Hill</i> .
SABRINA	Mrs. <i>Thurmond</i> .	Mrs. <i>Clive</i> .
Attendant SPIRITS,	Mrs. <i>Hunt</i> .	Mrs. <i>Arne</i> .
BACCHANALS,	{ Mr. <i>Peck</i> .	{ Mr. <i>Beard</i> .
Pastoral Characters,	{ Mrs. <i>Spiller</i> .	{ Mrs. <i>Clive</i> .
and other Vocal Parts.	{ Mrs. <i>Jones</i> , and others.	{ Mrs. <i>Arne</i> , and others.

K k

It is well known that *Hogæus*; i. e. *Hog*, stript of the Latin termination; translated into Latin *Paradise Lost*, *Paradise Regained*, and *Samson Agonistes*; which were printed at London, in 1690: (See "MILTON NO PLAGIARY"; By the Rev. *John Douglas*, A. M. The Second Edition." Svo. 1756. P. 35.) perhaps it is not so well known that he translated also, into Latin, Milton's *Masque at Ludlow Castle*, and his *Lycidas*; which were published in 4to. Being literary curiosities, the title-pages to both; with a singular, and affecting address, are subjoined.

" COMOEDIA

JOANNIS MILTONI,
Viri clarissimi,
(Quæ agebatur in Arce *Ludensi*)

PARAPHRASTICE

REDDITA

A GULIELMO HOGÆO

LONDINI:

ANNO DOMINI 1698."

" PARAPHRASIS LATINA,
IN DUO POEMATA,

(Quorum alterum a Miltono, alterum a *Clevelando* Anglice scriptum fuit) Quibus deploratur Mors juvenis præclari & eruditi, D. *Edvardi King*, qui Nave, qua vectabatur, Saxo illisa, in Oceano Hybernico submersus est.

Autore Gulielmo Hogæo.

TWO POEMS

(The one whereof was Penn'd by *Milton*, and the other by *Cleveland*) Upon the Death of a worthy and learned young Gentleman, Mr. *Edward King*, who was drowned in the *Irish Seas*: to which is added a *Latin* Paraphrase on both, which was penn'd by W. H. London, Printed for the author, 1694.'

" To the Reader. This Worthy Gentleman, Mr. *Edward King* was a fellow Student with *Milton* and *Cleveland* in *Christs Colledge* in *Cambridge*: Who having sailed from *Chester*, the Ship that he was in foundered upon a Rock on the *Irish Seas*. Some escaped in the Boat, and great endeavours were used in that great consternation to get him into the Boat, which did not prevail. So he and all with him were drowned, except those only that escaped in the Boat: Now he was a person generally beloved in his Life, which made him so much lamented at his Death, among whom was this *Milton* and *Cleveland*.

I was desired by others to make these two Translations, which was the occasion that I penned them. I was advised to put them in the Press, and that which encouraged me to adventure to do it, was hopes that ingenious Gentlemen will communicate tokens of their kindness to me, for at this time my necessity is very great: These Poems will afford a high and innocent recreation."

ALAS, POOR HOG!

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Engr. 2 Nov. 1794. by E. S. Harding. Pall Mall

E. Harding Sculp.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY,

THIRD EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON.

*From an Original Picture in the Collection of His Grace the Duke
of Queensberry*

THOMAS WRIOTHESLY,

THE FIRST EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON.

THE first person we find mentioned of this family, is John Wriothesly, commonly called Wrythe, who being a herald at arms under the title of Faucon, was in the 8th of Edward IV. preferred to the office of principal herald of the most noble order of the Garter, and king at arms. He left issue, Thomas and William, who were both educated in the same studies, and followed the same profession. William was York herald, and father of our Thomas, who was born in Barbican, about the year 1500, and in process of time arrived to great advancement in the state. For in the year 1535, and 27 Henry VIII. being at that time one of the clerks of the signet, he was made coroner and attorney in the court of Common Pleas: two years afterwards he was constituted one of the principal secretaries of state; and in 1538, was sent ambassador to the Spanish regent in the Netherlands, to negotiate a marriage between king Henry and Christiana, duchess of Millan, second daughter to the king of Denmark. He was knighted in the year 1540, and made constable of the castle of Southampton, and that of Portchester, and one of the chamberlains of the Exchequer; and upon the league made by king Henry and the emperor Charles the Fifth, was appointed one of the commissioners for managing the treaty conducing to that end. January the 1st, 1543-4, he was made a baron of this kingdom, by the title of Lord Wriothesly of Tichfield, in the county of Southampton; and 3d May, 1545, lord chancellor of England, in the room of lord Audley, deceased. About the end of the same year he was installed knight of the most noble order of the Garter; and in the last year of Henry VIII. viz. 1546, the king ly-

ing on his death-bed, lord Southampton was constituted one of his executors, and appointed to be of council to prince Edward, his only son and successor.

Three days before the coronation of king Edward VI. he had the title of earl of Southampton conferred on him, as appears by his patent, bearing date, February 16, 1546-7. But not long after, in consequence of his opposing the rest of the lords and others of the council, he was divested of his office of chancellor, and dismissed from his place at the council-table. After this, when Dudley earl of Warwick, in the year 1549, was contriving the ruin of Edward duke of Somerset, that earl taking advantage of Southampton's discontent for the loss of his office, and his being otherwise discountenanced, endeavoured to draw him into his party, but failing in the attempt, out of revenge for his disappointment he procured his confinement; from which being delivered, he retired, and departed this life July 30, 1550, at his house called Lincoln-place, (but afterwards Southampton-house) and was buried in a vault under the choir near the high altar of St. Andrew's church in Holborn, where he had a fair monument erected to his memory. By Jane his wife, who was daughter and heiress of William Cheney of Chessamboyes in the county of Buckingham, Esq. he left several daughters, and one son, named Henry, who succeeded him in the title.

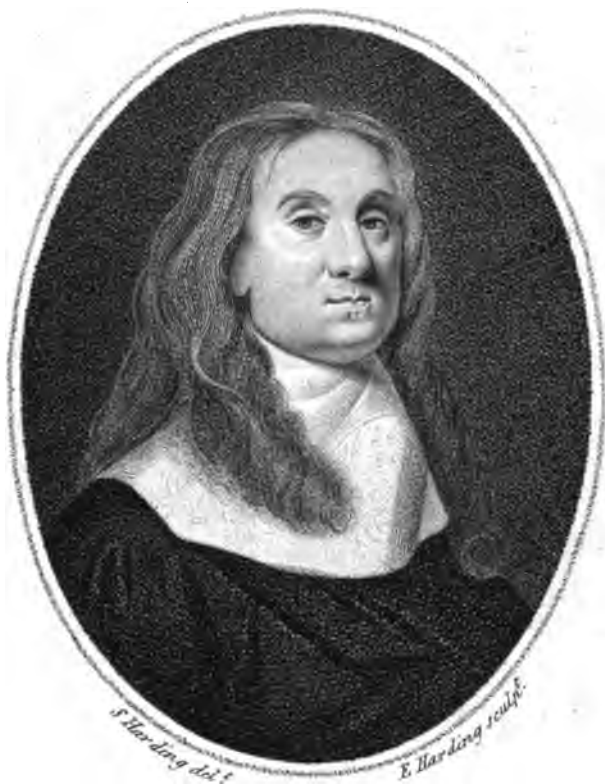
Thomas earl of Southampton was bred in the university of Cambridge, and in gratitude to *alma mater*, took all opportunities to defend her against those who under pretence of reformation, sought to prey upon her revenues. In the study of human learning there, he always preserved the freedom of his own mind, and would not enslave himself to other peoples fancies; and so well employed his time, that the learning which he acquired there, prepared him for the law, and his indefatigable study of the law promoted him to the high place of lord chancellor of England; which office he discharged with as much applause as any of his predecessors, and with as much integrity as any that succeeded him. "Force and compulsion (he said) kept the world in awe; but justice and equity ought to govern it." He was, as we have already observed, in disgrace in the reign of Edward VI.

but that was not caused by any neglect or fault found in the discharge of his office, or want of care or prudence in his foreign transactions, but on account of his being rigidly a conscientious papist. In the court of Chancery he is said to have wanted none of the accomplishments of his predecessors or successors in the high office which he held. He was as quick and ready as Wolsey, as affable and acceptable as Moore, as incorrupt as Egerton, as apprehensive and knowing as Bacon; and of such dispatch, that there was not one cause depending in that court when he was removed from his office in 1547. As chancellor he was without respect of persons. His lordship having overheard a servant dismiss a petitioner because his master was not at leisure, he reprimanded him for it, saying, "you might as well have said that I was not at leisure to be lord chancellor." Two things he would not suffer his servants to gain by; his livings, because he said they were God's; and his decrees, because they were the king's, whom every man sold that sold justice. To honest men, he observed, their places were enough, and to knaves too much. He loved a bishop (he said) to satisfy his conscience, a lawyer to guide his judgment, a hospitable family to keep up his interest, and a university to preserve his name.



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THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY,
EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON,
LORD HIGH TREASURER of ENGLAND.

*From a Miniature by Cooper of the same size in
the Collection of the Earl of Oxford . Strawberry Hill .*

Pub^d Sept^r 1792. by E & S Harding. Pall Mall .

THOMAS WRIOTHESLY,

THE FOURTH EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON.

THIS nobleman was the second son of Henry earl of Southampton, the celebrated patron of Shakspeare, by Elizabeth Vernon, one of the maids of honour to queen Elizabeth. He was born in the year 1610, and his father and elder brother James dying in 1624, Thomas then succeeded to the title. He married three wives. The first was Rachael de Rouvigny, a French lady, widow of Daniel de Massere, baron of Rouvigny, by whom he had two sons, Charles and Henry, who died young; and three daughters, Elizabeth, married to Edward Noel, son to Baptist, viscount Campden; Rachael, first married to Francis lord Vaughan, son and heir to Richard earl of Carbery in Ireland, and afterwards to the celebrated William lord Russel, from whom the present duke of Bedford is lineally descended; and Magdalen, who deceased in her infancy. His second wife was lady Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Francis Leigh, earl of Chichester, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Josceline Percy, the eleventh and last earl of Northumberland. By his third lady, Frances daughter of William Seymour, duke of Somerset, he had no issue.

This distinguished and most respectable statesman in the great contest between the king and the parliament, which met in November, 1640, steadily adhered to his sovereign, whom he assisted not only by his power and influence, but his purse; and when he was condemned to die by the pretended high court of justice, constituted by an ordinance made by about fifty persons, after all the honest men had been driven out of the house of commons, lord Southampton, the duke of Richmond, the

marquis of Hertford, and the earl of Lindsay, generously offered to lay down their own lives to save that of their master. Having with great difficulty prevailed on his murderers to allow him to be buried in the royal chapel at Windsor, lord Southampton, and the three other noblemen above mentioned, went thither, and on the 9th February 1648-9, performed the last melancholy office of seeing the royal body interred; but colonel Whitchcot, the governor of Windsor castle, would not permit Dr. Juxon, bishop of London, who attended, to read the service for the dead appointed in the book of Common Prayer, insisting that the *Directory* alone should be followed; in consequence of which the corpse was interred in the vault of king Henry the Eighth, without any form of sepulchre whatever.

After the restoration of king Charles the Second, lord Southampton, whose great integrity and ability rendered him highly acceptable to the nation, was on the 8th of September, 1660, raised to the high office of lord treasurer of England, which he held till his death, which happened on the 16th of May, 1667. In the dissolute court of Charles the Second, when lord Clarendon's credit was on the decline, and the king began to alienate himself from a minister, whose virtues he feared, but did not reverence, the amiable Southampton shewed on all occasions an inviolable attachment to the Chancellor, and the last time he appeared at the council-board, when his infirmities would hardly allow him to speak, he generously exerted himself in his friend's behalf; and with great animation delivered himself to this effect: "This man is a true protestant, and an honest Englishman, and while he is in place, we are secure of our laws, liberties, and religion: but whenever he shall be removed, England will long feel the ill effects of it:" a prediction which the subsequent events of that reign fully confirmed.

"He was, (says lord Clarendon) indeed a great man in all respects, and brought very much reputation to the king's cause. He had great dislike of the high courses which had been taken in the government, and a particular prejudice to the earl of Strafford, for some exorbitant proceedings; but as soon as he saw the ways of reverence and duty towards the king de-

clined, and the prosecution of the earl of Strafford to exceed the limits of justice, he opposed them vigorously in all their proceedings. He was a man of great sharpness of judgment, a very quick apprehension, and that readiness of expression upon any sudden debate, that no man delivered himself more advantageously and weightily, and more efficaciously with the hearers; so that no man gave them more trouble in his oppositions, or drew so many to a concurrence with him in opinion. He had no relation to or dependence upon the court [of Charles I.] or purpose to have any, but wholly pursued the public interest. He was not only an exact observer of justice, but so clear-sighted a discernor of all the circumstances which might disguise it, that no false or fraudulent colour could impose upon him; and of so sincere and impartial a judgment, that no prejudice to the person of any man made him less awake to his cause, but believed that there is *aliquid et in hostem nefas*, and that a very ill man might be very unjustly dealt with. On the happy return of his majesty he seemed to recover great vigour of mind, and undertook the charge of high treasurer with much alacrity and industry, as long as he had any hope to get a revenue settled proportionable to the expence of the crown, (towards which his interest and authority and council contributed very much,) or to reduce the expence of the court within the limits of the revenue. His person was of a small stature; his courage, as all his other faculties, very great, having no sign of fear or sense of danger, when he was in a place where he ought to be found."



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Published 1 April 1795 by W & S Harding Pall Mall

RICHARD BUTCHER.

THIS Antiquary published in quarto "The Survey and Antiquitie of the Towne of Stamford in the County of Lincolne, with an Account of its Antient Foundations, Grants, Privileges, and several Donations thereunto belonging: Also a List of the Aldermens Names, and the time when they were chosen; With the Names of the Ten Lord Majors (of the hon. City of London) borne in the forsaide County of Lincolne: Written by Richard Butcher, Gent. sometimes Towne-Clarke of the same Towne. Printed at London by T. Forcet." 1646. In the Dedication, which is dated Stamford the 1st of January 1646, Butcher calls that place his native town. A republication of this piece was expected, with numerous additions, by Mr. Foster, rector of St. Clement Danes, a native of Stamford, and sometime Warden of Brown's Hospital, in that town; who had long promised it, though it does not appear that he left aught of consequence behind him preparatory to such a work. He began to revise it in 1706; and afterwards formed a design of a new work: but an inveterate palsy in his head prevented him from digesting his extensive reading.

In 1717 Butcher's "Survey" &c. was reprinted in 8vo. without so much as a continuation of the list of Aldermen.

To this edition were appended "A Brief Description of the Towne of Tottenham Highcrosse in Middlesex." and "The Turnament of Tottenham." both reprinted from the 4to. 1631.

Butcher himself revised his "Survey," and made several additions to it, about 1660. After his death his son promised to publish it; which promise Peck, the editor of "New Memoirs of the Life and Poetical Works of Mr. John Milton," performed, by inserting it, with his own notes, at the end of his "Academia tertia Anglicana, or the antiquarian annals of Stamford in Lincoln, Rutland and Northamptonshires;" &c. &c. "being not only a particular history of Stamford, and several other old towns, but an uncommon series of civil and ecclesiastical affairs under each reign, gathered from the best accounts print and MS. with a large chronological table of contents, and variety of sculptures, in fourteen books. 1727." This work is written and put together in a most uncouth stile and method. Some of his antiquarian friends advised him to throw it into the awkward form of Annals. All that Peck could find compleated among Mr. Foster's papers was only a letter to Dr. Tanner, proving that there was neither Roman or British town here; and the contents of another to Stevens, author of the Supplement to the Monasticon: both which he printed at the end of his Antiquarian Annals.

Peck had prepared a second volume, but died before he could publish it. The publication of the first having been delayed five years after the subscription was opened, Francis Howgrave, a bookseller of the town, published "An essay of the antient and present state of Stamford;" &c. &c. "The whole gathered from the printed accounts as well as original MSS. particularly the registers of Durham and Peterborough, the rolls in the Tower and Cotton library, old writings belonging to Brown's Hospital, the corporation books, Mr. Foster's papers, Stevens's Supplement to Dugdale's Monasticon, and many other private repositories. Stamford 1726." 4to.

In the preface to this superficial compendium is a long detail of what passed on this occasion between the author and Peck, who thought it intended to prejudice his performance, and who is most unmercifully handled by Howgrave.

To return to Butcher. Two Folio Volumes, MS. in St. John's College, Cambridge, marked H. 3. 4. are entitled "Antiquity revived, in three

parts, setting forth the ancient and primary habitations, originals, and descents, of the Nobility, Baronry, and Gentry of Great Britain, and the Islands which lay within the British Ocean, according to the several compilers, with other notes and Observations of Antiquity by Richard Butcher." A drawing of him, "*Ætatis suæ* 61, An^o. D^o. 1648." is prefixed: and under it twenty-eight lines, probably written by his near and dear relation, Ellen Butcher; who prefixed twenty lines to the same author's Antiquities of Stamford (on the Story of the 'Scutcheon of the Honourable Ensigns of Stamford), after the publication of which this was written. The first Volume contains 397 pages, and an Index; the second 648 pages, and an Index. It is a mere translation of Camden, whom he scarcely ever mentions. The principal thing new in it is an account of Robert Johnson, Founder of Oakham and Uppingham School.

The following are the lines above-adverted-to, under the portrait of Richard Butcher.

" To the Effigies.

" Rest, gentle Author, in this sacred place,
 " From harsh, and sick-braind censurers secured,
 " Where Learned arms shall circle and embrace
 " Thy quiet Genius, in these sheets immured.

" Thou art not as a Malefactor sent,
 " This refuge or Asylum to obtaine,
 " Though in white sheets thy acts thou here present,
 " Foul Obloquy dare ne'er thy deeds profane.

" In thy large Story forraine parts have share,
 " Straining thy Optick nerves through books to yiew
 " Antient records, our modern paines to spaire
 " Making past present, distance neare to shew.

“ Thou actively a rambler never wert,
“ But soaring still aloft with painfull quill,
“ Such height attaind by thy quick passive art,
“ As may the drowsie age with wonder fill.

“ Here may the gratefull wits thy kindness see,
“ For them thou didst Antiquity revive,
“ Let Eccho their retaliation be,
“ Thy memory shall here thy life survive.

“ Repose thee then, with this fraternity
“ Of learned Writers, humane and divine,
“ Who out of state concatenated lie,
“ To peace set free, from tumult in confine.

“ The Apologie.

“ Here's no rich flowers to adorne thy shrine,
“ Though (Reverend Sir) thy merits such command,
“ Accept these offerd weeds, because they'r mine,
“ Pardning the errors of a female hand.”

In some encomiastick verses prefixed to Butcher's *Survey of Stamford*, it is said that

“ His Poetry like golden Veins appear
“ Throughout this work.”

The *Survey* concludes with thirty-six lines in verse, by Butcher; the first six will no doubt, be thought a sufficient specimen of his poetical talents.

“ Through times of Trouble, Prisonment, and all
“ Distractions, which can wretched Man befall;
“ I have at length (through my Creator's aid)
“ The Town of *Stamford* seriously survey'd.
“ And by the Pain of my now wearied Pen,
“ It lies apparent to the view of Men.”





COL. LUNSFORD.

From an Original Portrait in the Collection of Richard Aldworth Neville Esq^r

Publ^d Oct^r 1794. by E & S Harding. Pall Mall.

SIR THOMAS LUNSFORD, Knight.

IN what year this gentleman was born we have not been able to discover. Lord Clarendon says, " he was a man of an ancient family in Sussex, but of a very small and decayed fortune, and of no good education, having been compelled to fly the kingdom to avoid the hand of justice for some riotous misdeameanour; by réason whereof he spent some time in the service of the king of France, where he got the reputation of a man of courage and a good officer of foot." He married Katherine daughter of Sir Henry Neville of Billingbear.

In the beginning of the troubles in the reign of Charles the First " he had some command in the king's army, and was promoted to the lieutenancy of the Tower of London, in the room of Sir William Balfour, during the confinement of the earl of Strafford; but he was so little known, except upon the disadvantage of an ill character, that in the most dutiful time the promotion would have appeared very ungrateful. He was utterly a stranger to the king, and therefore it was quickly understood to proceed from the single election of the lord Digby, to whom he was likewise very little known, who had in truth designed that office to his brother Sir Lewis Dives, against whom there could have been no exception but his relation; but he being not at that time in Town, and the other having some secret reason to fill that place in the instant with a man who might be trusted, he suddenly resolved upon this gentleman, as one who would be faithful to him for the obligation, and execute any thing he should desire or direct; which was a reason he might easily have foreseen would provoke more powerful opposition: and indeed it was no sooner known than the House of Commons found themselves concerned in it, and upon pretence that so

excellent a person as Sir William Balfour (who in truth was very gracious to them for the safe keeping of the earl of Strafford) could not be removed from that charge but upon some eminent design against the city and the kingdom, and that the man who was appointed for his successor was a person of great licence, and known only by some desperate acts for which he had been formerly imprisoned by the state, and having made his escape fled the kingdom, they desired the lords to join with them in a petition to the king to put the Tower into better hands; for indeed Sir Thomas Lunsford was not then known enough, and of reputation equal to so invidious a province: and thereupon within two or three days at most he resigned the place, and the king gave it to Sir John Byron.*

Lord Digby and Sir Thomas Lunsford were accused of an intention to bring a large party of the king's forces to Westminster, and massacre the parliamentary leaders: and they considered him as so determined an enemy, that to render him as odious as possible, they reported that the colonel used frequently to indulge his brutal appetite with the flesh of children. It appears from the following lines of Cleiveland that there was a print representing him making such a horrid meal:

“ They fear the giblets of his train; they fear

“ Even his dog, that four-legg'd cavalier;

“ He that devours the scraps which *Lunsford* makes;

“ Whose picture feeds upon a child in stakes.”

This gentleman was taken prisoner by the parliamentary army at the battle of Edge-hill; but at what time he died, we have not been able to ascertain. He has been confounded by Mr. Granger and Dr. Zachary Grey with colonel Henry Lunsford, who was killed at the siege of Bristol in 1645, who is described by Clarendon as “ a distinguished royalist, and an officer of extraordinary sobriety, industry and courage.”†

* HIST. OF REBELLION. i. 356.

† Ibid. ii. 299.

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J. Harding del. Del. Sept. 1794. by E. & S. Harding. Pall Mall. E. Champ. sculp.

SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON KN^T.
LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.

From a Picture in the Collection of the Rev^d R. Masters of Iand Beach, Cambridgeshire.

SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON

WAS born at Holdenby in the county of Northampton, in the year 1540. He was the youngest son of William Hatton of Holdenby and Alice his wife, daughter to Laurence Saunders of Horingworth. In the time of queen Mary he was entered a gentleman-commoner at St. Mary-Hall in Oxford; where he continued but a short time, having left the university without a degree. "By his singular merit (says an old author) he became a great ornament to his family, and raised it to the honour it long enjoyed. He was bred to the law, [having become a member of the Inner Temple,] but studied it more as a gentleman, than one who pretended to raise himself by that profession. The queen first took notice of him for the comeliness of his person, and his graceful dancing at a mask at court; but more afterwards for his great abilities. He became first one of her gentlemen-pensioners, then gentleman of the privy-chamber, and next captain of the guard; from which office he was advanced to be vice-chamberlain, one of the privy-council, and at length [29th of April, 1587,] lord chancellor." In the following year he was made knight of the garter.

"He had (says Lloyd, in his quaint phraseology,) a large proportion of gifts and endowments: his features, his gait, his carriage, his parts and his prudence, strove to set him off; but his abilities were above all. Every thing he did was so exactly just and discreet, and what he spoke so weighty, that he was chosen to keep the queen's conscience, as her chancellor, and to express her sense as her speaker. The courtiers that envied the last capacity, were forced by his power to own themselves in an error; and the serjeants that refused to plead before him at first, could not, at length, but own his great abilities. His place was above his law, but not above his parts, which were so very pregnant, and comprehensive, that he could command other mens parts to as good purpose as his own. His station was great, but his humility was greater, giving an easy access to all addresses.

He was so just, that his sentence was a law to the subject ; and so wise, that his opinion was an oracle with the queen.—Her majesty, who never forgave debts, called him to an account for an old one, and rigorously demanded the present payment : this startled him, because he could not do it just at that time ; which unkindness, as he thought, of the queen's, went so deep to his heart, that it cast him into a mortal disease. The queen, sorry for what she had done, endeavoured to recover him, and brought him cordials with her own hands ; but all would not do." He died a bachelor, Nov. 20, 1591, and was buried under a sumptuous monument, in the cathedral of St. Paul's.

Sir Christopher Hatton was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford, Sept. 20, 1588, in the room of Robert Earl of Leicester, having been preferred by that learned body to lord Essex,* who was his competitor on that occasion ; and is celebrated by his contemporaries for his love of literature and his patronage of scholars. Having been author of the fourth act of one of our ancient dramas, the tragedy of *TANCRED AND GISMUND*, which was performed before queen Elizabeth in 1568, and published in 1592, his portrait is entitled to a place among those of our English Poets.

Of his style in prose the following address to Mary queen of Scots, which induced her to appear before the commissioners at Fotheringay, when every other argument, and even the solicitation of the English queen, had proved ineffectual, may serve as a specimen :

" You are accused, but not condemned. You say you are a queen : be it so : if you are innocent, you wrong your reputation in avoiding trial. You protest yourself innocent ; the queen feareth the contrary, not without grief and shame. To examine your innocence, are these honourable, prudent, and upright commissioners sent : glad will they be with all their hearts if they may return and report you guiltless. Believe me, the queen herself will be much affected with joy, who affirmed to me at my coming from her, that never any thing befell her more grievous, than that you were charged with such a crime : wherefore lay aside the bootless privilege of royal dignity, which here can be of no use to you ; appear in judgment, and shew your innocence, lest by avoiding trial, you draw upon yourself suspicion, and lay upon your reputation an eternal blot and aspersion."

* Wood's *FAST. OXON.* i. 134.

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TALBOT, DUKE of TYRCONNEL.

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Lord Beaulieu at Ditton Park.

Pub. Nov. 5. 1794. by F. & S. Harding. Pall Mall.

RICHARD TALBOT,

DUKE OF TYRCONNELL.

THIS noblemen (lord Clarendon observes) "was of an Irish family, but of ancient English extraction, which had always inhabited within that circle that was called the Pale; which, being originally an English plantation, degenerated into the manners of the Irish, and rose and mingled with them in the late rebellion: and of this family there were two distinct families who had competent estates, and lived in many descents in the rank of gentlemen of quality."

Of that part of the family of which we are now to speak, there were five brothers, the sons, according to Leland, of Sir William Talbot, an eminent lawyer of Ireland. "The eldest," says Clarendon, "was Sir Robert Talbot, who was by much the best, that is, the rest were much worse men. Peter, the second brother, was a Jesuit, who had been very troublesome to the king [Charles II.] abroad, and had behaved himself in so insolent a manner that his majesty had forbidden him his court. The third brother was Gilbert, who was called colonel Talbot, from some command he had with the rebels against the king; and he had likewise been with the king in Flanders, that is, had lived in Antwerp and Brussels, whilst the king was there; and being a half-witted fellow did not meddle with any thing, nor angered any body, but found a way to get good clothes, and to play, and was looked upon as a man of courage having fought a duel or two with stout men. Thomas, the fourth brother, was a Franciscan friar, of wit enough, but of so notorious debauchery that he was frequently under severe discipline, by the superiors of his order for his scandalous life."

The fifth brother was the celebrated DICK TALBOT, the subject of the present memoir. "From his infancy he imbibed his sentiments in religion and politics from the most bigotted to popery, and the most hostile to English government. In his youth he had been witness of the carnage of Drogheda,* and on his escape from this infernal scene naturally retained a violent abhorrence of fanatics; in which denomination he included all of the protestant party. Obsequiousness and vivacity recommended him to the royal brothers on the continent, at a time when an obsequious and lively associate was particularly suited to the vacant hours of their exile. Here he discovered his resentment and his spirit in no very honourable manner, by proposing to assassinate Oliver Cromwell. When provoked by the supposed injuries of his party, he afterwards threatened to turn his poniard on the duke of Ormond; but in such menaces he discovered more of passion and malignity, than of resolution. He was incautious and precipitate, virulent in his censures, with a disregard to truth, which even became proverbial; furious in his animosities to a degree of apparent frenzy, yet not with that placability which sometimes attends the sudden start of passion; his revenge was steadily and unalterably pursued: his attachment to the popish party was merely factious, without attention or regard to the different modes of religion, for his life was profligate and his conversation profane. In the vanity of that power he gradually acquired, he insulted his superiors, and tyrannized over those below him: to the one his deportment was vulgar, to the other brutal. If at any time he condescended to artifice and insinuation, this violence to his natural temper was soon discovered, for the least disappointment cast him into a paroxysm of rage. Every step of his exaltation was gained by bribery and flattery, and enjoyed without temper, justice, or decency."†

He so far insinuated himself into the good graces of the duke of York that he was made of his bed-chamber, "and from that qualification

* In 1649, when Cromwell basely put the garrison to the sword, after he had promised quarter to those who should lay down their arms. See Leland's HIST. OF IRELAND, iii. 350.

† Ibid,

embarked himself after king Charles's return in the pretences of the Irish, with such an unusual confidence, and upon private contracts with such scandalous circumstances, that the chancellor [Clarendon, as he himself informs us,] had sometimes at the council-table been obliged to give him severe reprehensions, and often desired the duke to withdraw his countenance from him."

On king James's accession to the throne he was created earl of Tyrconnel, and placed as lieutenant-general at the head of the Irish army, where his conduct was so agreeable to his sovereign that he made him viceroy of Ireland. To this popish delegate of a popish prince, Henry earl of Clarendon, the eldest son of the chancellor, and then lord lieutenant of Ireland, resigned the sword of state, February 11, 1686-7, in a general and violent agitation of the kingdom. That nobleman embarked at the port of Dublin, in order to return to England, attended by fifteen hundred protestant families of that city, "who abandoned a country where the peace, the property, and the lives of protestants, were exposed to the malice of the meanest and most malignant of a party now exulting in the fullness of their triumph, with their friend and patron in supreme authority attended by popish ministers and officers of state."*

The earl of Tyrconnel is allowed by Clarendon to have been a man "of a clear and ready courage." His stature was above the ordinary size; and in his youth he is said to have been handsome. After the prince of Orange's invasion, he at first refused all the offers that were made by that prince to induce him to submit. When king James landed in Ireland in 1688, Tyrconnel appeared at Cork to congratulate his master, and expressed his zeal by ordering a magistrate to execution, who had declared for the prince of Orange. James instantly created him a duke. From the time of the battle of the Boyne, he lost that little estimation he had possessed, having become as irresolute in his mind as unwieldy in his person. He died at Limerick during the siege of that town, 5th August, 1691. The vulgar Irish imputed his death to poison, administered by those who detested his moderate councils; for after the defeat at the moat of Grenoge in Westmeath, a few months

* Leland's Hist. *ut supr.*

before, he proposed to save the remains of the Irish nation by a submission to king William. Others were confident that he had been tried, condemned, and executed for a private correspondence with the English.

He married Frances daughter of Richard Jennings of Sundridge in the county of Hertford, Esq. and widow of Sir George Hamilton, brother to the author of the MEMOIRS of GRAMMONT. By this lady, who was elder sister to the celebrated Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, he had no issue.

“ Upon the whole,” says Bishop King in the conclusion of his very able and judicious STATE OF THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND UNDER KING JAMES’S GOVERNMENT, the Irish may justly blame themselves and their idol, the earl of Tyrconnel, as king James may them both, for whatever they have, or shall suffer in the issue of this matter ; since it is apparent that the necessity was brought about by them, that either they or we [the protestants] must be ruined. King James (if the earl of Tyrconnel may be believed) changed his religion on HIS solicitations ; for he often bragged that he was the king’s converter. He preferred the gratifying this favourite’s ambition to the affections of his protestant subjects in England and Ireland. He left England, and came into Ireland on his invitation ; and he brought ruin and desolation on the kingdom, especially on his protestant subjects, in prosecution of the measures laid down by him : yet so far was he in love with this minister, that he frequently, both in his proclamations and acts of parliament, ascribes the saving of Ireland to him ; and assigned him above the value of twenty thousand pounds per annum, to support his new title of duke, out of the forfeited estates of protestants, most of them condemned unheard, on publick fame only. This person therefore was the true enemy of king James ; he drove his master out of his kingdoms, he destroyed him by his pernicious counsels, and the kingdom of Ireland by his exorbitant and illegal management ; and therefore he and such other wicked counsellors and ministers are only answerable for all the mischiefs that have followed ; and it is much more reasonable the destruction should fall on them who were the authors, than on the protestants against whom they designed it.”

THE WINE
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R I C H A R D M A R T I N .

THIS gentleman was the son of William Martin, by Anne his wife, daughter of Richard Parker of Sussex; William was the fourth son of Richard Martin of the city of Exeter, who was the second son of Sir William Martin of Athelhampton in the parish of Puddletown in Dorsetshire. Richard, the subject of these memoirs, was born at Otterton in Devonshire, in 1569 or 1570; and became a Commoner of Broadgate's Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford, in Michaelmas Term, 1585: where, by the force of strong natural intellect, aided by the acquirements of industry, he proved a celebrated disputant.

He left the university without taking any degree, settled in the Middle Temple, and was an Inner Barrister several years; in 1601 he was elected a Burgess to serve in Parliament; was constituted Lent-Reader of the Middle Temple, the 13th of James I. and, upon the death of Sir Anthony Benn, was made Recorder of London, in September, 1618: which place he enjoyed but little more than a month, for, to the great grief of all learned and good men, he died October 31, 1618, and was buried in the Church belonging to the Temples.

Over his grave a neat Alabaster Monument was soon after erected, with his effigies kneeling in his gown; and four verses engraven thereon under him, made by his dear friend Serjeant Hoskins.

He gave by Will to the church of Otterton, where he was born, five pounds; and the like sum to the church of Culliton-Raleigh in Devon, where was his House and Seat.

There was no person in his time more celebrated for ingenuity than Richard Martin; his learning, politeness, and wit, were the delight and admiration of all his acquaintance; he understood and practised the graces of conversation, and was equally esteemed and caressed by Selden, Hoskins and Ben Jonson; the latter of whom thus dedicated his *Poetaster* to him:

“ To the Virtuous, and my Worthy Friend, Mr. Richard Martin,” and subscribed himself, “ Your true Lover, Ben. Jonson.”

Davies, the famous writing-master, and wou'd-be-poet, in his *Scourge of Folly*, has addressed a panegyric epigram “ To the well-worded and ingenious Mr. Richard Marten of the Middle Temple.”

In addition to Martin's professional abilities, and colloquial talents; his person and manners qualified him to adorn the court, and his eloquence to influence the senate.

King James was so delighted with his facetiousness, and had so great a respect for his virtues, that he recommended him to the citizens of London for their recorder.

He was deservedly characterized by the worthy and learned, *Princeps amorum* (he having been *Prince D'Amour* of the Middle Temple in the time of Christmas), *Principum amor, legum lingua, lexque dicendi, Anglorum alumnus, Præco Virginiae ac Parens, &c. Magni orbis os, orbis minoris corculum. Bono suorum natus, extinctus suo, &c.* Several of his speeches, pleadings and, poems (for with the poets he was one), are in print; particularly, *A Speech delivered to the King, in the name of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.* 4to. 1603, and 1643.

As perfection is not the lot of human nature, Martin, whom no one hath accused of vice, lies under the imputation of sometimes passing the bounds of moderation in his sacrifices to Bacchus; and, in a manuscript note by Aubrey, in the Ashmolean Museum, it is said that excess of drinking, with some of his fellow-wits, was the occasion of his death. If any thing can extenuate this foible, perhaps it is the consideration that these indulgences might be in the celebrated Apollo, at the Devil-Tavern, the emporium of wit and wine; in the company, probably, of Jonson, Shakspeare, &c. the former of whom, it is well known, “ carous'd potations pottle deep:” and the latter, as some tradition say, died two years before Martin, at the moderate age of fifty-three; in consequence of a cold caught by sleeping in the open air, after having left a convivial party somewhat inebriated.

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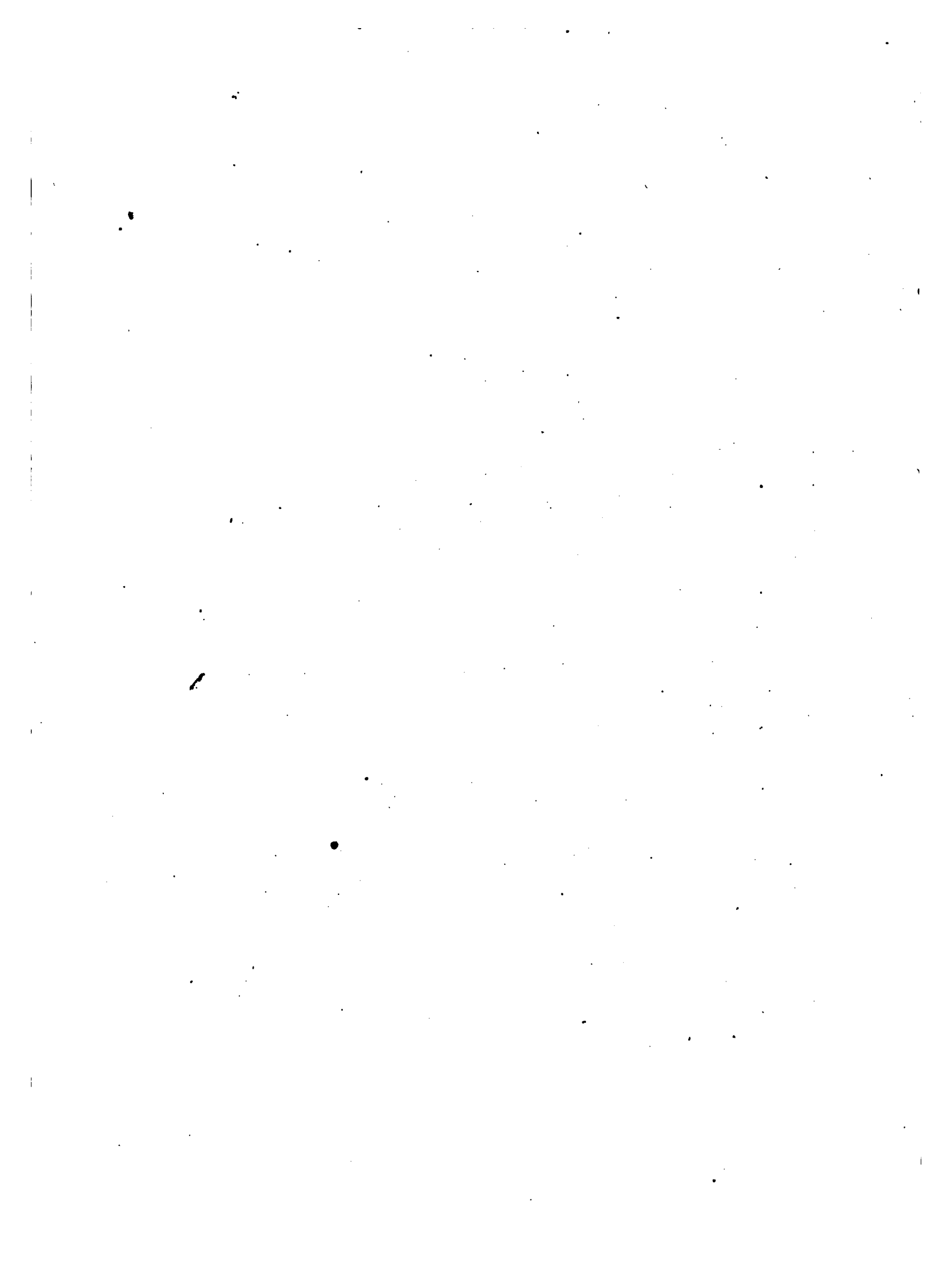
L O D O W I C K S T U A R T ,
D U K E O F R I C H M O N D .

THIS nobleman was born in the year 1575, and was son to Esme Stuart, duke of Lenox in Scotland, and grandson to John lord d'Aubigné, younger brother to Mathew earl of Lenox, who was grandfather to king James the First: he was much and deservedly esteemed by that king, whom he accompanied in his journey from Scotland on his accession to the English throne; and on the 4th of May, while he was at Theobalds, and before he had entered London, his majesty honoured him by making him a privy-counsellor. The following July he was installed a knight of the garter; October 6, 1613, he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of England by the title of lord Settrington, and at the same time created earl of Richmond. In 1618 he was appointed lord steward of his majesty's household, and May 17, 1623, he was created earl of Newcastle and duke of Richmond; but he did not long enjoy that honour, being found dead in his bed about nine months afterwards, February 15, 1623-4. On the following day the parliament was to have met, but the king was so much affected by the loss of his old servant (of whose death an account was brought to him as he was preparing to go to the parliament house,) that he prorogued the meeting for some days.

The duke of Richmond was thrice married; 1. to — Ruthvin, sister to the earl of Gowrie in Scotland; 2. to the sister of Sir Hugh Campbell and widow of Robert Montgomery, of Eglinton; and lastly to Frances, daughter to Thomas Howard viscount Bindon, and widow of Edmund earl of Hertford; by none of whom he had any issue. His last wife was a celebrated beauty, who was first married to one Prannel, a wealthy vintner's

son in London, who left her a widow without children in 1599. Her union with the earl of Hertford, who was son to the protector Somerset, and probably near seventy at the time of their marriage, took place early in the reign of king James. The earl died April 5, 1621, and his widow does not appear to have been very disconsolate, for about two months afterwards (June 16,) she married the duke of Lenox. This lady is said by Wilson the historian to have been courted in the life-time of the earl of Hertford, by the duke, " who presented many a fair offering to her as an humble suppliant ; sometimes in a blue coat with a basket-hilt sword ; making his addresses in such odd disguises : yet she carried a fair fame during the earl's time." She is described as not less proud and parsimonious than she was beautiful ; and though the earl of Hertford was so much attached to her that he settled a jointure upon her of above five thousand pounds a year, he sometimes took occasion to mortify her vanity. " When she was countess of Hertford, (says the historian already mentioned) and found admirers about her, she would often discourse of her two grandfathers, the dukes of Norfolk and Buckingham, recounting the time since one of her grandfathers did this, the other did that : but if the earl her husband came in presence, she would quickly desist ; for when he found her in these exaltations, to take her down he would say, *Frank, Frank, how long is it since thou wert married to PRANNEL?* which would damp the wings of her spirit, and make her look after her feet, as well as gaudy plumes."—This lady died in the year 1639, and was buried in king Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster abbey, where a stately monument was erected to their memories.

The duchess of Richmond, as Mr. Granger has observed, assigned a very particular reason for the duke's being in high health the night before he was found dead in his bed ;" which the curious reader may find in Wilson's HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN, p. 258.





MARY CLARA, VISCOUNTESS BOLINGBROKE.

*From a Miniature Picture painted by Lady Malden after the
Original in the Collection of Lady Bolingbroke.*

Pub^d April 11. 1795. by E & S Harding, Pall Mall.

MARY-CLARA

DES CHAMPS DE MARCELLY,

VISCOUNTESS BOLINGBROKE.

THIS very accomplished lady, who was born in France in the year 1676, was first married to the marquis de Villette, chef d'escadre, and nephew or cousin to the celebrated madame de Maintenon; and after his decease, in 1716, to Henry St. John, viscount Bolingbroke. "Her fortune," says Voltaire, "was scarcely any thing: she had little besides expectations, and that little was involved in litigation; but her uncommon understanding and amiable disposition made ample amends for this deficiency;" and madame de Maintenon styles her the most sensible person among her female relations.

The following translation of a letter written with spirit and ease by this lady to the celebrated dean Swift, shews that these distinguished judges were not mistaken in the favourable opinion which they entertained of her.

"Dawley, Feb. 1, 1726-7.

"I have been told, Sir, that you complain of having received no letter from me. You do me wrong: I treat you as one of the deities, who keeps an account with mankind of their intentions. It is about ten years since I proposed writing to you: before I had the honour of knowing you, the idea which I had formed of your gravity restrained me; since I, have had the honour of seeing you, I never could find spirit enough to venture upon it. A certain gentleman named Gulliver had put this poor imagination

of mine, which is so depressed by the air of London, and by conversations of which I know only the sound, a little in motion; I was desirous of seizing the moment, in order to write to you, but I fell ill, and have been so perpetually for these three months. I avail myself, therefore, Sir, of the first return of my health, to thank you for your reproaches, which I am very proud of, and to say a word to you concerning my friend Gulliver. I learn, with great satisfaction, that he has just been translated into French; and as my residence in England has considerably increased my love for my own country and its inhabitants, I am delighted that they now can participate in the pleasure which that good gentleman has given me, and that they can profit by his discoveries, I am not without hopes, that the twelve ships which France has just fitted out, may be destined for an embassy to the nation of the Houyhnhnms: in that case I would propose to you, that we should make the voyage together. In the mean time I am pleased with a workman of your country, who, in order to furnish the ladies with fans, which you know, Sir, are much used here, has made some, wherein all the adventures of your faithful traveller are represented. You may easily judge what a share he will have in their conversation. This, indeed, will be of great prejudice to the *rain* and *fine weather*, which filled up a part of it; and as to myself in particular, I shall be deprived of the words *very cold* and *very warm*, the few expressions I understand. I reckon to send you ~~some~~ of those fans by one of your friends. You may make a merit of them with your Irish ladies, if you have any occasion for them; which I imagine you have not, at least if they think like the French ladies. His lordship of Dawley, Mr. Pope and myself, are taken up here in drinking, eating, sleeping, or doing nothing, except praying to God for your welfare. Return this spring to see us; my lord expects your coming with impatience, that he may kill the weightiest ox, and the largest hog, on my farm: both shall be served up whole on your reverence's table, for fear that my cook should in any manner disguise them. You will shine among us at least as much as among your own

prebends, and we shall be no less solicitous to please you. I will dispute that point with every body, being of all persons living, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant."

Lady Bolingbroke died in March 1749-50, and lies buried in the same vault with her lord in Battersea church; on the north wall of which, near the altar, a monument by Roubiliac was erected to their memory, on which are medallions with profiles, in basso relievo, of both of them, well executed in white marble, and the following inscription:

" Here lies

" HENRY ST. JOHN,

" In the reign of Queen Anne

" Secretary of War, Secretary of State,

" And Viscount Bolingbroke:

" In the days of King George the first and King George the second,

" Something more and better.

" His attachment to Queen Anne

" Exposed him to a long and severe persecution:

" He bore it with firmness of mind.

" The enemy of no national party,

" The friend of no faction;

" Distinguished (under the cloud of a proscription,

" which had not been entirely taken off)

" By zeal to maintain the liberty,

" And to restore the ancient prosperity,

" of Great-Britain.

" He died the 12th of December,

" 1751, aged 73."

" In the same vault

" Are interred, the remains of

" Mary-Clara des Champs-de Marcellly,

" Marchioness of Villette, and Viscountess

" Bolingbroke; of a noble family;

R r

“ Bred in the court of Lewis XIVth.
“ She reflected a lustre on the former,
“ by the superior accomplishments of her mind ;
“ She was an ornament to the latter,
“ by the amiable dignity and grace of her behaviour.
“ She lived
“ The honour of her own sex,
“ The delight and admiration of ours :
“ She died
“ An object of imitation to both,
“ With all the firmness that reason,
“ With all the resignation that religion,
“ Can inspire :
“ Aged 74, the 18th of March,
“ 1749-50.”

This high eulogium was without doubt written by her husband, Henry viscount Bolingbroke, who survived her about two years.

In some verses addressed by Pope to lord Bolingbroke, which have never been published, and with which we have been favoured by Edmond Malone, Esq. the lady who is the subject of the present memoir, and the place of her residence, are mentioned in such a manner, as shews that the poet was not less delighted with her company than that of his “ guide, philosopher and friend.”

———*an me ludit amabilis*
Insania, &c.

“ What pleasing frenzy steals away my soul !
“ Through thy blest shades, Latour, I seem to rove :
“ I see thy fountains fall, thy waters roll,
“ And breathe soft zephyrs that refresh thy grove :
“ I hear whatever can delight inspire,
“ VILLETTE's soft voice, and St. John's silver lyre.”

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Harding del. et sculp.

**WILLIAM POWLETT,
FIRST MARQUIS of WINCHESTER.**

From an Original Picture in the Collection of Egerton Brydges Esq.

Pub. May 1. 1795. by E & S Harding. Pall Mall.

WILLIAM POWLETT,

FIRST MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

WILLIAM Paulet, or Powlet, first marquis of Winchester, and founder of the greatness of the noble house of BOLTON, was born about 1475, probably at Basing, in Hampshire, being eldest son of Sir John Paulet, by Elizabeth daughter of his cousin Sir Amias Paulet, of Hinton St. George in Somersetshire, which Sir John was son of John, whose father Sir John Paulet got the estate at Basing, by Marriage with Constance, 2d daughter and co-heir of Hugh Poynings, son and heir of Thomas lord *St. John of Basing*, descended from the *Ports*, who were Saxon noblemen, and suffered to retain the large barony of *Basing* at the conquest. William Paulet, the great great grandfather of the marquis, who was serjeant at law 3 Hen. V. and died 1435, having married the heiress of Delamere of Noney castle, in Somersetshire, was 2d son of Sir John Paulet, ancestor to *earl Poulet*.

The marquis therefore was very nobly descended; but it is not improbable that the family estate was a little decayed; though the seat at *Basing* still remained in their possession; so that he found it adviseable to have recourse to the court for a revival of the family splendor: and there are few instances of more uniform success than attended him there through a very long life. In 24 Hen. VIII. (being then a knight) he was comptroller of the king's household; and in 25 Hen. VIII. he was sent with the duke of Norfolk to attend Francis I. king of France, upon his intended interview with the pope at Marseilles.

In 29 Hen. VIII. he was made treasurer of the king's household, and the next ensuing year, by letters patent bearing date 29 March, 1538-9, advanced to the peerage, by the title of *lord St. John of Basing*: [tho' he already had a co-claim to the ancient barony of that title by descent, as has been stated.]

In 32 Hen. VIII. he was made master of the wards, which office was confirmed to him 34 Hen. VIII. with the fee of £200 per ann. he being the first on whom it was bestowed after the establishment of that court, by authority of parliament; and the year following, on April 23, was elected a knight of the garter.

In 36 Hen. VIII. he accompanied the king at the taking of Boulogne, and was one of the king's executors; and one of the council to prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI. in the first of whose reign he had the custody of the great seal (being then lord great master of the household) till Nov. 30, that the lord Rich was made chancellor.

On Jan. 19, 1549-50, 3 Edw. VI. he was created earl of Wiltshire; in the 4th made lord high treasurer of England; and Oct. 12, 1551, created *marquis of Winchester*.

He died in his office of lord high treasurer of England, at the age of 97, in 1572.

Sir Robert *Naunton*, in his *Fragmenta Regalia*, containing an account of the favourites of queen Elizabeth, thinking it first requisite to touch on the relics of the other reign, says that the queen "retained entire the body of her sister's council of state, who were neither repugnant to her religion, nor opposed her doings; so pliable and obedient they were to change with the times and their princes. And of this there will fall in here, a relation both of recreation and of known truth.

"Paulet, marquess of Winchester, and lord treasurer, having served then four princes in as various and changeable seasons, that I may well say, time nor any age hath yielded the like precedent. This man being noted to grow high in her favour, (as his place and experience required) was questioned by an intimate friend of his, how he stood up for thirty years together, amidst the changes and reigns of so many chancellors and great personages; why, quoth the marquess, *Ortus sum ex salice non ex quercu.*; I was made of the pliable willow, not of the stubborn oak. And truly the old man hath taught them all, especially William earl of Pembroke; for they two were ever of the king's religion, and over zealous professors.

Of these it is said, that being both *younger brothers** (yet of noble houses) they spent what was left them, and came on trust to the court; where upon the bare stock of their wits they began to traffick for themselves, and prospered so well, that they got, spent, and left, more than any subjects from the Norman conquest to their own times. Whereunto it hath been prettily replied, that they lived in a time of *dissolution*."

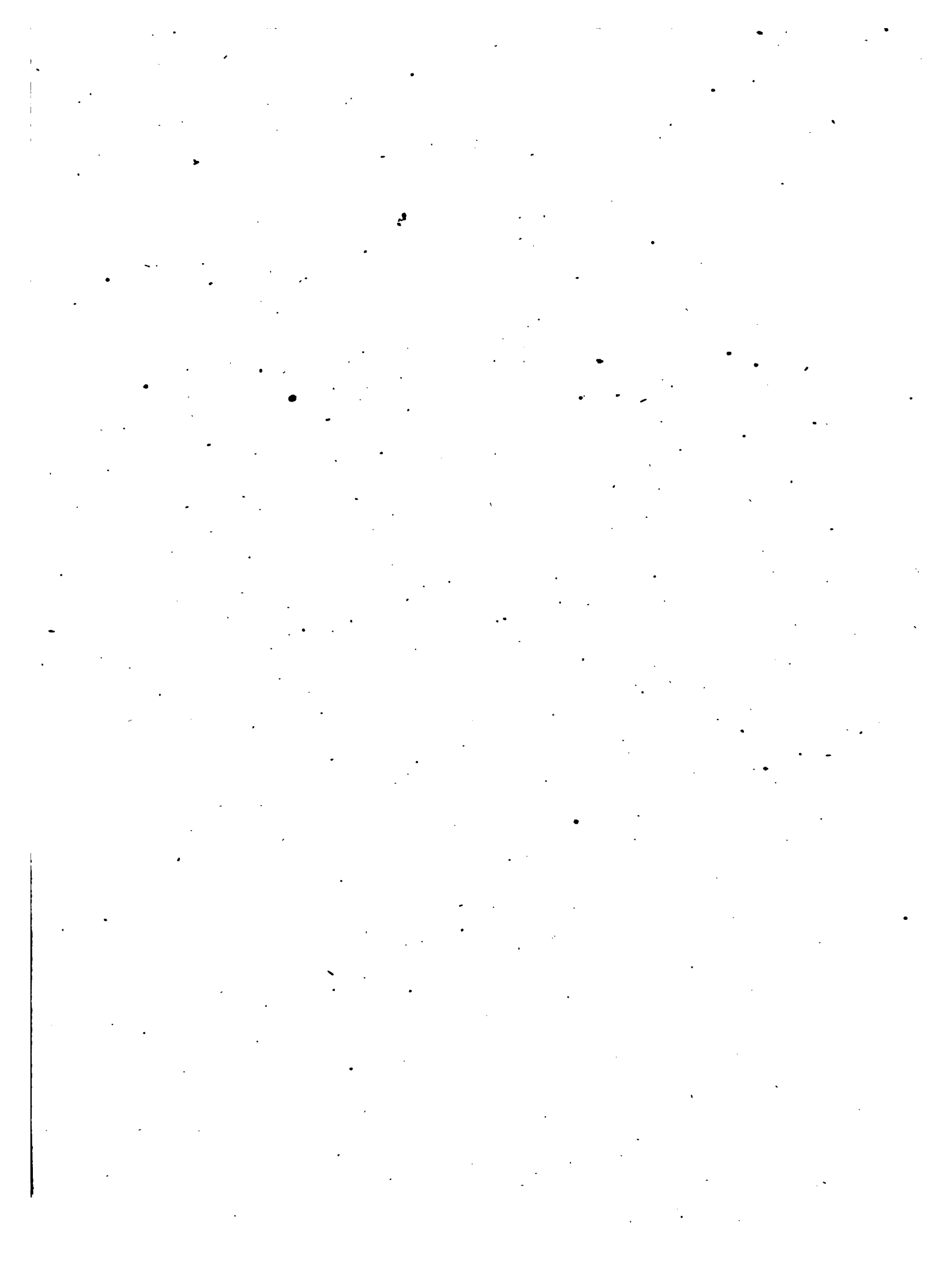
It is said by Fuller, in his *Worthies*, that queen Mary and queen Elizabeth, "in some sort owed their crowns to his counsel: his policy being the principal defeater of duke Dudley's design to disinherit them." After many more quaint remarks, chiefly founded on the preceding account of Naunton, Fuller adds, "this lord had the rare happiness of *σωδανασια*, setting in his full splendor, having lived 97 years, and seen 103 out of his body."

He lies buried at Basing, where is a monument yet remaining to his memory.

His first wife was Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Capel, by whom he had four sons and four daughters. His second wife was Winifred, daughter of Sir John Bridges, knt. lord mayor of London, (a younger branch of the family of the lords Chandos) widow of Sir Robert Sackville, by whom she was mother of the first earl of Dorset, the famous poet: but by the marquis she had no issue.

He rebuilt Basing castle in a magnificent stile, which in the time of his great great grandson John, 5th Marquis of Winchester, was made a garrison for Charles I. stood a siege from Aug. 1643, to Oct. 1645, and was afterwards destroyed by the rebels. The heirs male of the body of this loyal marquis are within these few months extinguished by the death of Henry, last duke of Bolton; and the marquise of Winchester is devolved on George Powlet, Esq. of Anne-port, and Rotherfield, in Hampshire, descended from Henry, the younger brother of the above John, (5th Marquis,) who was made a knight of the bath at the coronation of Charles I.

* This is inaccurate, as has been stated, the marquis being of a younger branch, but not a younger brother. *Editor.*



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E. Harding del.

W. Gardner sculp.

Pub^d Nov^r 1794. by E. & S. Harding. No. 16. G.

LE COMTE ANTOINE HAMILTON.

*From an Original Picture - in the Collection of Lord Beauchamp
at Dutch Park.*

ANTHONY, COUNT HAMILTON.

THIS felicitous writer was son of Sir George Hamilton, fourth son of the earl of Abercorn, by Mary Butler, third sister to James, first duke of Ormond. Antoine, *anglicè* Anthony, was born in Ireland, but passed the greater part of his life in France.

He was author of the so-much-celebrated *Mémoires de Grammont*; in which, as Mr. Granger well observes, he, with an easy and exquisite pencil, has painted the chief characters of the court of Charles the Second, as they were, with great truth, described to him by Grammont himself,—

“ *Who caught the manners living as they rose.*” —

wherein he has displayed a happiness as well as accuracy, which have deservedly placed him in the first rank of the French writers of memoirs; and long held him up as an object of admiration to all who could read his fascinating work in the original language: a work now happily naturalized to this country, the scene of its principal occurrences, by the late faithful and elegant translation of it.

On the accession of James the Second he obtained, though a papist, (or rather, perhaps, because he was one), a regiment of infantry in Ireland, and was made governor of Limerick.

At the revolution he adhered to the fortune of his dethroned Sovereign, and followed him to France, where he became a lieutenant-general, and died at St. Germain, April 21, 1720, aged 74 years, deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

Though naturally serious, he had at times a disposition to gaiety; but, in his less severe moments, did not lose sight of decency and morality.

Voltaire praises his writings, which he says have all the humour without the burlesque of Scarron.

By a letter from him to Mr. Pope we learn that our author had translated that poet's *Art of Criticism* into French; but it does not appear to have been published.

James, the elder son of Sir George Hamilton, was a great favourite with King Charles the Second; who made him a groom of his bed-chamber, and colonel of a regiment.

Of him his brother Anthony, to use the late translation, thus complementarily speaks.

The elder of the Hamiltons was the man who of all the court dressed best: he was well made in his person, and possessed those happy talents which lead to fortune, and procure success in love: he was a most assiduous courtier, had the most lively wit, the most polished manners, and the most punctual attention to his master imaginable: no person danced better, nor was any one a more general lover: a merit of some account in a court entirely devoted to love and gallantry.

In an engagement with the Dutch he had one of his legs taken off by a cannon ball, of which wound he died June 6, 1673. He was brought home, and buried in Westminster Abbey.

George, another son of Sir George Hamilton, was knighted, made a count in France, and mareschal du camp in that service. He married the beautiful Miss Jennings, and died in 1667, leaving issue by her three daughters.

Of Philibert, Comte de Grammont, Mr. Granger says,—The Count de Grammont, who had served as a volunteer under the prince of Condé, and Turenne, came into England about two years after the restoration. He was under a necessity of leaving France, as he had the temerity to make his addresses to a lady to whom Lewis XIV. was known to have a tender attachment. He possessed, in a high degree, every qualification that could render him agreeable to the English court. He was gay, gallant, and perfectly well bred; had an inexhaustible fund of ready wit, and told a story with inimitable grace and humour. Such was his vivacity, that it infused life wherever he came; and, what rarely happens, it was so inoffensive, that every one of the company appeared to be as happy as himself.

He had great skill and success in play, and seems to have been chiefly indebted to it for his support. Several of the ladies engaged his attention upon his first coming over; but the amiable Mrs. Hamilton, whom he afterwards married, seems to have been the only woman who had the entire possession of his heart.

His elegant "Memoirs," were written from his own information by count [Anthony] Hamilton (brother in law to the count de Grammont), and probably in much the same language in which they were related.

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J. Harding del. Pub. 4 Sept. 1794. by E. & S. Harding, Pall Mall. R. Clarys sculp.

SIR JOHN HAWKINS.

From an Original Picture by I Roberts, in the Music School, Oxford.

SIR JOHN HAWKINS.

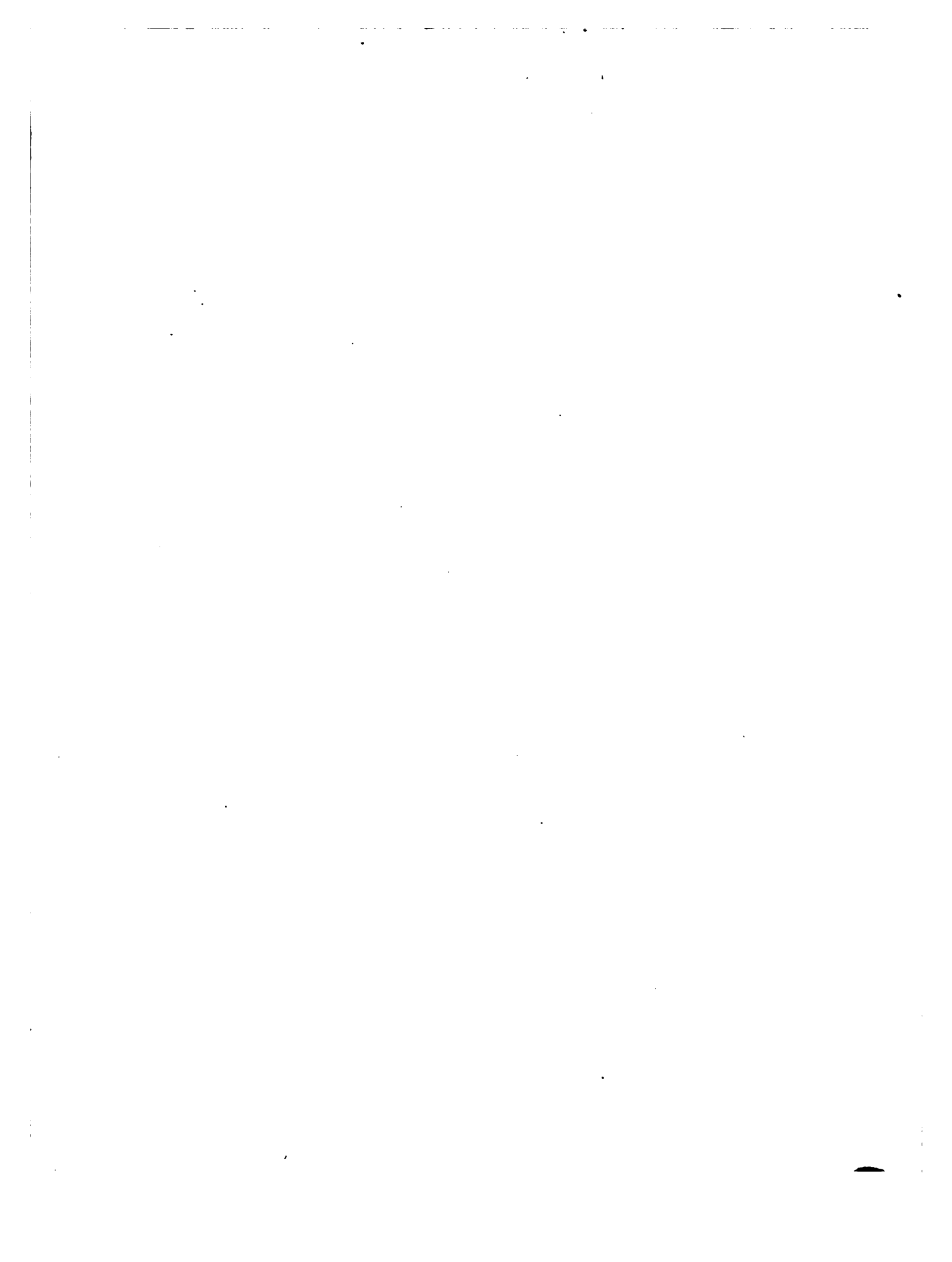
THE parentage of this respectable knight was humble, he being the son of a carpenter in the city of London; but, giving tokens of faculties above the mechanical drudgery of his father's trade, he was bred to the profession of an attorney: as his mind expanded, having a taste for musick, and producing some small pieces of poetry, he was taken notice of by Mr. Belcher, an eminent surgeon; Dr. Stanley, the celebrated composer; Mr. Twining, and several other lovers of musick; with whom he lived in the greatest intimacy.

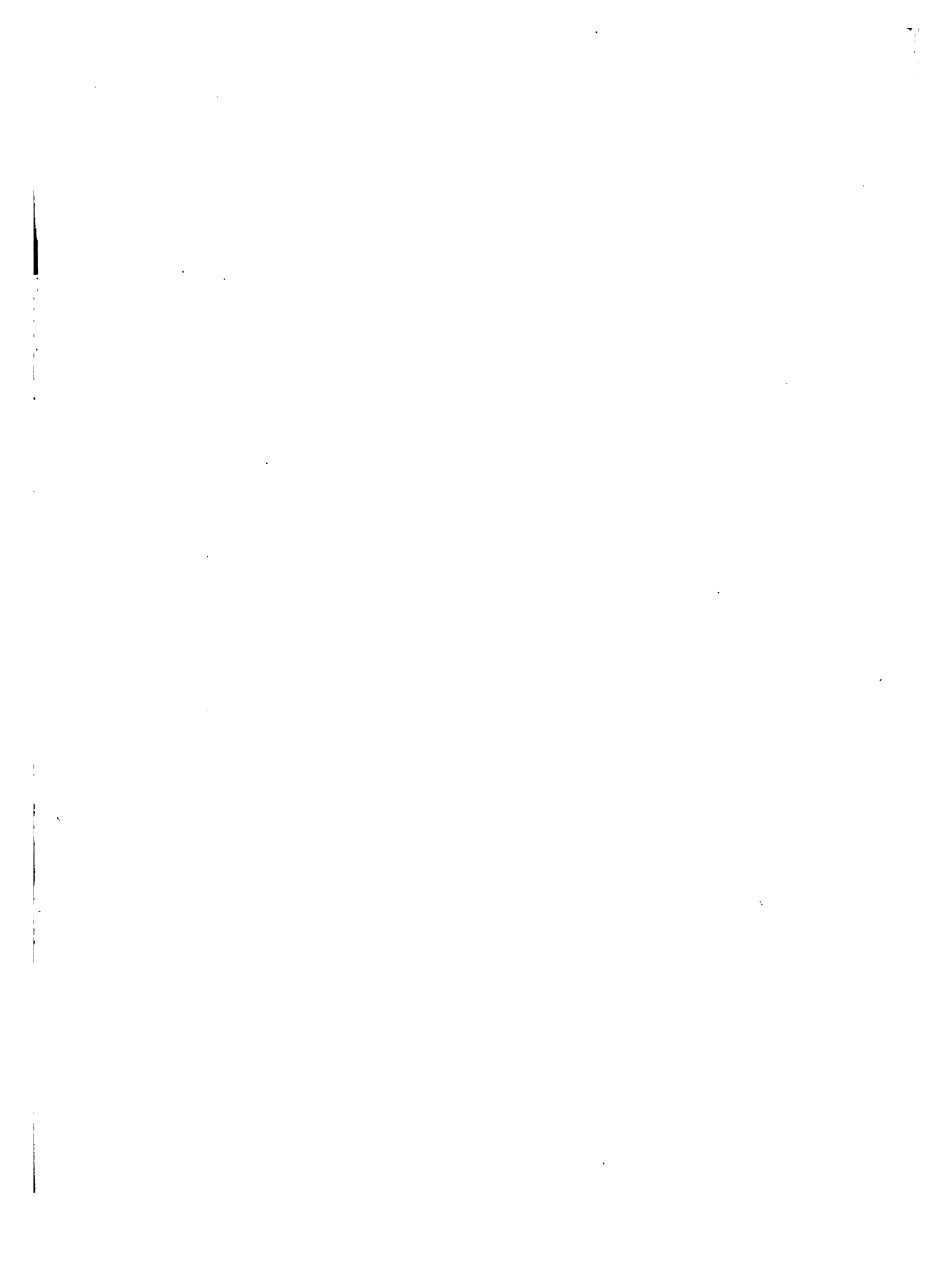
Upon his marriage with a lady, who brought him, at different periods, nearly forty thousand pounds, he dropped acquaintance and broke of all connexion with his former friends; for what reason doth not appear: possibly to humour the caprice of his spouse, whose heavy purse might preponderate against the lighter considerations of taste and genius.*

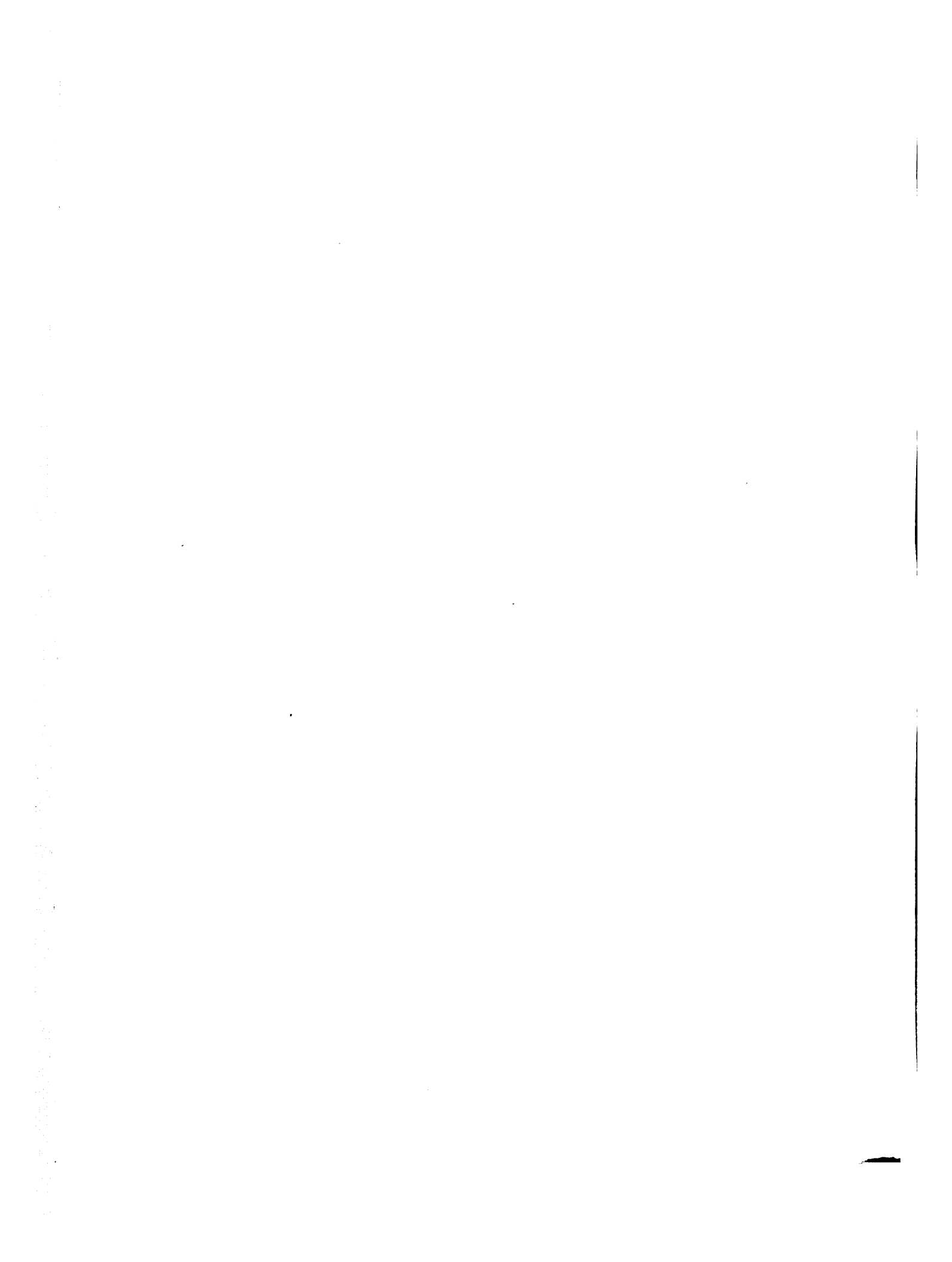
Being perfectly qualified by his education, and original destination in life, he was elected chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, September 19, 1765, which office he held for several years; and, in that capacity, published a Charge to the Grand Jury, January 8, 1770: two years after which, on presenting an address to the King, he received the honour of knighthood.

* It is not improbable that the delights of a *Crash*, as musicians term a private harmonick party, with the addition of *Catches* and *Glees*, might cause our votary to APOLLO sometimes to stay from home so late, as to be threatened on his return with the fate of PURCELL; of whom there is a tradition that his death was occasioned by a cold which he caught through the inclemency of the air, waiting for admittance into his own house. It is said that he used to keep late hours, and that his wife gave orders to his servants not to let him in after midnight.

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